11

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BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

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B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,803—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY DECEMBER 19, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M 1899.
* SHANNON	4302	J. Chellew	23rd Dec.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th " 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7258	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7901	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7258	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899,
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bouscrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "Kola," 1,192 tons, on the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1899.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer, will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	22nd Dec.
SAFARI	1,432	Kley	28th Dec.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

S. S. SAFARI will also take cargo and passengers for LAMU, MARKA, BRAWA, MOGDISCHU and KISMAJU.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamer, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1899.

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"	" " enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"	70
"	" " Diagonally Fluted, heavy	75
"	Cigar " fluted to hold 4 Cigars	80
"	" " " " " 5 Cigars	105
"	" " Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other	110
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"	Mounted, Cut glass Scent bottles Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8,	26
"	" Smelling Salts Rs. 9, 12 and	26
"	" Scent bottles in handsome leather case Rs. 25, 53,	80
"	Inkstands, one bottle Rs. 38, 54, 70 and	92
"	" " two bottles Rs. 260,	306
"	Mounted leather pocket books	12
"	" " Cigar cases	18
"	Spirit binocular in brown leather case	250
"	" flasks	56
"	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons	48
"	" " " 12 "	70
"	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case	48
"	" " " set of 4 in case	130
"	Child's knife Mug, spoon and fork from	130
"	Christening Mugs ...Rs. 32,	55
"	Camden Whist Markers in case	110
"	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case	90
"	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray	1,260
"	Cups, plain polished from	45
"	" fluted and raised "	100
"	Purse, with handsome watches, complete	32
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Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

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THE
MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS'
ANNUAL BALL.
TOWN HALL.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ANNAM," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 18th December, 1899.

THE S. S. "DEN OF AIRLIE."
ARRIVED 18TH DECEMBER, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Sheds.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

The vessel having been on fire, consignees are hereby notified there will be a General Average, and are requested to produce their invoices when applying at this office for delivery orders and pay a deposit of 2 per cent and sign the General Average Bond.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1899.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY the 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

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TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
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BANVARDS.
EVERY ITEM ENCORED.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
THE MARVELLOUS
TRAPEZE ACT
Fairly electrified the audience.
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AND WONDERFUL
LOFTY SOMERSAULTS
OF WILL HORLEY
Pronounced by one and all
to be the BEST ever seen in Bombay.
TONY McGRATH
AND
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NOTICE.
THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD., BOMBAY.
XMAS WEEK.

SATURDAY, 23rd instant, being the last Saturday before Xmas, the STORES will be OPEN till 6 P.M. on that day.
The STORES will be CLOSED on XMAS DAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 765 OF 1899.

1. HARKISSONDAS RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, Hindu Inhabitant, residing on Wadby Road, without the Fort, and 2. N. THOO CHAPSEY, also Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon-das Street within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
MULCHUND GUBSONJEE, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing on Wadby Road, aforesaid, but at present residing at Sardhar in Kathiawar, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Plaintiffs have on behalf of themselves and as members of the Shravak community in Bombay and with the permission of the Court, filed a suit against the above-named Defendant praying.

(a). That trustees may be appointed for the purpose of establishing a charity of the nature indicated in the Decree in suit No. 93 of 1898, wherein Homeoverbai was the Plaintiff and the 1st Plaintiff was Defendant and that for the purposes of establishing such charity all necessary enquiries may be made, directions, given and orders passed, and that in particular a scheme may be settled for the management of such charity.

(b). That an order may be made vesting the Government Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 75,000 and the Debentures of the Dhun Mills Company of the value of Rs. 25,000 respectively mentioned in the Plaint in this suit in the Trustees appointed as aforesaid, and that the Defendant may be decreed to make over and transfer such securities to the said Trustees or in the alternative may be decreed to pay to the said Trustees a sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

(c). That in the meantime a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said Government paper and debentures.

(d). That the Defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this court from selling and alienating and from receiving the interest or dividends on and otherwise dealing with the said Government Promissory notes and the Debentures of the Dhun Mills Company.

(e). That the Plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for.

(f). That the Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require. Dated this 16th day of December, 1899.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 16th day of December, 1899.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of, Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of THAKAR ASSAR PRAGJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKAR PRAGJI PREMJI, THAKAR RAMDAS TAPAN and THAKAR JERAM NARANJI, three of the Executors named in the said will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING
The 14th day of December, 1898.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the will of CHOTULAL MOHONDAS Alias TRIBHOWANDAS MOHONDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MAHALUXMIBAI, (widow of JAMNADAS TRICUMJI) one of the executrixes.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 14th day of February, 1898.
Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th December, 1899.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.,

SEALED OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mills, the Old and the New, will be received at the Mill office of the Company at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on or before the 1st of January, 1900. Every offer will have to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. The Directors don't bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th October, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAIKHASROO BURJORJI CHOKSEY has contracted to sell the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim in the same by way of mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such a claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Hillyland admeasuring 14215 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 344, New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74, and New Survey No. 7098, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward, No. 3492, Street No. 7, all which premises are situated at Mahaluxmi, leading from Tardeo to Mahaluxmi in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows.—On or towards the East, by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Baronett, on or towards the West, the property of Nowrojee Jehangir, on or towards the North, by the property of Trimbuck Juggonnath, and on or towards the South, partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Baronet, partly by the property of Trimbuck Juggonnath, and partly by the property of Narayen Raghoba, and are now in the occupation of the said vendor.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
PURCHASER'S ATTONEYS.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,,

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 0-42m., 0-24a. Low water, 6-43m., 6.6a.
Election of a Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Colaba, 4 p.m.
Prize-giving at St. Peter's School, Mazagon, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade 7 a.m.
Miss Garland's Lecture on "Anti-Vivisection in Western Countries," Tivoli Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
University Examination Result, M.A.
Novelty Theatre, Banvard's Star Vandeville Company, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no polo this afternoon.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

PREVALENCE OF RELAPSING FEVER IN THE COMMON JAIL.—Two prisoners, belonging to the Common Jail, died of relapsing fever at the Arthur Road Hospital, on Sunday. There are now eighty-eight prisoners from Common Jail, lying in the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from relapsing fever.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, by Professor T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc. The topic selected for the evening is "Technological Chemistry." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali.

SUNKERSHETT FAIR.—This fair which is one of the best fairs in Bombay came off accompanied by its usual pomp. A detailed account thereof will appear next week when the fair actually closes. The invited guests were received by R. B. Bhaskarao B. Pitale, Messrs. Balkrishnaji B. Pitale and Vamanrao D. Pitale, the son-in-law and grandsons of the late Hon'ble Juggunathjee Sunkershett. To-night (Tuesday) is the last, when invited European and Natives will be welcomed. A fire-work display will take place at 9 p.m.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a male child, name unknown, was found floating in the sea at Stone Bunder by a policeman, doing duty in the harbour. The body was removed from the water and conveyed to Bori Bunder. The deceased appeared to be about eight months old. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it was not decomposed. The information was circulated, but none could identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, an open verdict was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Ellis De Souza, an old offender, was charged with the theft of gold buttons, key and chain, belonging to Mr. Joseph Blum, a merchant, residing in Military Square, a gold watch and chain belonging to Dr. Viegas, and three coats, belonging to Augustin Denis, residing at Takwady. The accused, who had seven previous convictions against him, pleaded guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.—We distribute with to-day's issue a handbill of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co., general tobacconists, 20 Esplanade Road. Attention is drawn to their Christmas and season stock of a very choice selection, consisting of Havana, Manila, and Indian cigars and cheroots, sterling solid silver cigar and cigarette cases and match boxes of a very superior workmanship. There are numerous other kinds of smokers' requisites worth presentation in the coming festive occasion. The company are purveyors to many regimental messes and clubs, and receive fresh consignment by every mail.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.—The report for 1898-99 shows that the capital of the Widows' Pension Branch stood at Rs. 19,27,682-6-7, the capital of the Life Assurance Branch stood at Rs. 1,22,022, subscribers to the Pension Branch stood at £ 1,005, subscribers to the Life Assurance Branch stood at 137. The number of pensioners stood at 244, and the aggregate amount of monthly pensions payable was Rs. 6,419, of these 12 widows were residing in England. The amount paid at the rate of 2 shillings the rupee was Rs. 894-4 monthly. The members of the managing committee are Messrs. Framjee R. Joshi (chairman), Janardhan D. Kolatkar, Balkrishna Nilaji Pitale, Keshava Kushaba Acharya, J. F. Pereira and W. Almon. The secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. F. Vaz, assistant secretary, Mr. Braz D. De Mello, auditors, Messrs. Waman Bhikaji Gokhale and Anandrao Ambernath Kirtikar.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AN IRON DEPOT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Dhaji Babaji, a labourer, aged about forty-five years. The deceased occasionally worked at an iron depot belonging to one Vithaldas Motee, at Argyle Road. About noon on the 11th instant, Daji was engaged at the depot in opening wooden cases and taking out corrugated iron-sheets therefrom. The deceased had opened a case and removed the iron-sheets; and he had opened a second one, and while he was pulling out two of the sheets from it, the rest of the sheets numbering ten or twelve came out and fell on the deceased's right leg. The leg was fractured and he sustained a large wound on it which bled profusely. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where on the following day fever set in and on the 11th idem the symptoms of tetanus were developed. His condition grew worse, and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following the injury accidentally received.

DAMAUN NOTES.—Mr. Jeraldo Eugenio German Spinola, the Administrator of Damaun, having been attacked with fever of a bad type, applied for leave to proceed to Goa, and on being examined by a Medical Committee was granted leave, and on Saturday he made over charge of his office to Mr. Joaquim Sipriano, who is now the acting Administrator, and left for Goa.—During this week there was one death, that of a Mahomedan female at Ghanchi Vad in Lower Damaun, from plague. Dead rats have also appeared at three houses in Vania Vad in Lower Damaun and at Machivad and Chitia Vad, outside the Fort in Upper Damaun, but the occupants of such houses have left for mandwas, and the houses have been promptly disinfected under the superintendence of the energetic Health Officer, Dr. Menezes.—The local Seminary has been closed since Saturday for the Christmas holidays and will be opened on the 8th proximo. Most of the professors left this for Bombay, where they will spend the holidays.—A courteous letter, to be forwarded to Bombay, to Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai and Nanu Narayen Kothare, the Trustees of Shet Cabandas Narrandas of Bombay, requesting them to put in a proper condition the large tank which was built some years ago at Lower Damaun by Shet Cabandas Narrandas and for the repairs of which the deceased has set apart a large sum in trust, is being circulated for obtaining people's signatures thereto. The Trustees are informed that the present would be an opportune time to begin with the work, as it would give employment to several labourers who are starving in Bombay for want of work.—The vessel Esperanie, commanded by Captain Jani Baber, of Kharawad, in Lower Damaun, arrived here from Delagoa Bay two days ago. It is reported that on her return voyage she experienced rough weather and was in danger and had to throw over 50 bags of her cargo to lighten the vessel.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST "BANA."—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the two cases, in which Banaji Framji Munshee, a Parsee, was charged with cheating Mrs. Horburry, a European lady, in respect of a bicycle, of the value of Rs. 190, and one Thakoredass Muncharam, in respect of a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 200. Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Framji Bhicaji appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co. The Magistrate, in giving his decision, remarked that the cheating in respect of the ornament, was a bad type of swindling, neither the bargain nor the offer was genuine, and there was not one circumstance in the case that would go in favour of the accused, who had done a very wrong thing, and his Worship had no hesitation in convicting him. In passing sentence, however, the Court had to consider several extenuating circumstances, viz., the fact that the accused belonged to a respectable family, that the property had been recovered intact, and that accused had been in jail for a similar offence, which would be a sufficient lesson to him during his lifetime; and that he had a widowed mother and wife whose presence in court, during the enquiry, excited a great deal of sympathy towards the accused. Under the circumstances, the magistrate gave the accused the option of fine. The accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the expenses he had incurred. With regard to the charge of cheating Mrs. Hoarbury in respect of a bicycle, his Worship remarked that the offence was complete. The circumstances which went to mitigate the first offence, also existed in this case. The court fined the accused a further sum of Rs. 100 with an alternative of three months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MATRICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAIJI LAKHA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. D'Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in October last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The appellant and four others were charged with murder in having, at the village of Umeta, Zilla Kaira, on the 1st September last, caused the death of Bai Gaman. It appeared from the Sessions Judge's charge to the jury that she was the mother of the appellant and during the last ten or twelve years was in the keeping of the complainant Bawa Gambir and lived with him off and on at Baroda, Umeta, and Asarma. About three years ago, complainant married a lawful wife, and both women apparently lived peaceably together in the same house until a month or two before the offence, when the deceased of her own accord offered to live separately, and the complainant bought her a field, and built her a cottage within the limits of the village of Asarma, where also deceased's daughter, Bai Hurkah, was married. The appellant used constantly to visit his mother and sister at Asarma, and during these visits was apparently taunted by his cousins and castefellows about the intrigue his mother had been carrying on with the complainant. Determined to save himself further humiliation, he resolved to take the extreme course of putting an end to his mother's life. He accordingly took into his confidence accused No. 2 and with his aid inveigled her into accompanying him to Baroda on the pretext of seeking for labour in a large city during these hard times. The unsuspecting woman readily fell into the trap, left part of her household effects in the house of No. 2, and carrying the rest on their hands, appellant and the second accused and the deceased left for Baroda early before daybreak on the 1st September last. Unknown to the deceased, the party was closely followed by the other three accused, who had been engaged by accused No. 1, the appellant to keep a look-out and warn him of the approach of any passer-by. When they reached the banks of the Mahi River, an excuse was made for a halt on a declivity on one of the ravines with which the approaches of the river are cut up. Suddenly accused No. 1 sprang on his mother, knocked her down on the ground, and planting his knee on her prostrate form, unsheathed a knife and cut her throat until life was extinct, while the other accused looked on and kept watch. He then proceeded to strip the ornaments from her person, presented No. 2 with a silver anklet, and promising his other accomplices a share in the spoils ran off in haste to his native village of Dedarda. The corps of the deceased woman was discovered shortly afterwards by a village watchman, and an investigation was set on foot, leading to the almost immediate arrest of the five accused and an attachment of part of the household goods of the deceased and of the silver anklet from the house of No. 2. The evidence against the last three accused was very weak, while that against the first two was partly circumstantial and partly confessional. Accused No. 2 made a full and detailed confession, admiting that the deceased was murdered in pursuance of a plan concerted between him and accused No. 1 and giving a detailed description of the murder. Upon the evidence, the jury unanimously found No. 1 guilty of the murder of his mother, and the other four accused not guilty, adding a strong recommendation to mercy on behalf of No. 1 on the ground of his youth, and that his act was prompted by shame and disgrace at his mother's misconduct. No. 1 was sentenced to death, the others being discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

LULLOOBHOY CHUGGONLAL VS. RUSTOMJI COWASJEE METHA AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Crowe given on the 7th August last. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davar, intructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the appellant Lulloobhoy; while the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, represented the respondents.

This suit was originally filed by Cavasji Shapoorji Mehta (since deceased) to recover from the defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy Chugganlal, and failing him from the defendant No. 2, Narondas Pranjivandas, the sum of Rs. 9,000 with interests and costs, alleging that on the 26th March 1896, the plaintiff advanced to the defendant Laloobhoy Chugganlal, through the agency of the said Narondas, the sum of Rs. 9,000 at 9 per cent. and as security of repayment of the sum the defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy, through his agent the said Narandas, pledged 75 shares of the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank standing in the name of Jugjivan Mulji, with Bank transfers signed by Jugjivan Mulji, and as further collateral security the plaintiff received from the 2nd defendant, Narondas, a promissory note for the sum payable on demand. Interest was paid up to the 26th June 1896. In the middle of August 1896 the plaintiff learned from an advertisement in the newspapers that the Bank had forfeited and sold 75 shares of Jugjivan Mulji in order to satisfy a debt due by him to the Bank. Subsequently the plaintiff was informed by the defendant No. 2, Narondas, that the defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy, declined to pay interest for the month of July and repudiated the loan. At the time of advance No. 2, Narondas, represented that he was acting with the authority of defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy, and in order to testify same the 2nd defendant handed to the plaintiff the letter of authority given by the first defendant to the second defendant for that purpose. The plaintiff further prayed that in the event of Laloobhoy, the first defendant not being held liable on the ground of want of authority given by him to the defendant No. 2, Narondas, then the plaintiff claimed payment from defendant No. 2, Narondas, on the promissory note.

The defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy, in his written statement, amongst other things, denied that the plaintiff advanced to him a sum of Rs. 9000 through the agency of defendant No. 2, or that he pledged with the plaintiff as security for repayment 75 shares of the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank. He denied that the document which was delivered to the plaintiff by the defendant No. 2, Narondas, as the document signed by the defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy, to authorise defendant No. 2 to raise a loan, was written or signed by him or by his authority. The defendant No. 2, Narondas, filed his written statement in which he supported all material allegations in the plaint, alleging that the plaintiff demanded a letter of authority, as the defendant No. 1 expressly stipulated that the shares were not to be transferred from the name of Jugjivan Mulji, and that the defendant No. 1, Laloobhoy, gave him a letter of authority as aforesaid, and the shares and transfer paper were also handed to the plaintiff. That this defendant had no knowledge that the shares were appropriated at the time when he acted as broker in procuring a loan for the first defendant from the plaintiff. That when he heard that the Bank were advertising the shares in August 1896 for sale, he sent a telegram and a letter to the defendant, Laloobhoy, who was then in his native country, but he did not reply to the same. After the filing of the plaint the original plaintiff Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta died, and his son and two daughters, as administrators *de bonis non*, were substituted as plaintiffs.

The suit was heard before Mr. Justice Crowe who, on hearing evidence, gave his judgment on the 7th day of August 1899, wherein he held that the document or the letter of authority was signed by the first defendant, and a decree was made that the plaintiffs do recover from the defendant Laloobhoy a sum of Rs. 9,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 26th June 1896, up to the date of decree, and costs, with interest at 6 per cent. In default of payment by Laloobhoy, the defendant No. 1, a decree was passed for the sum of Rs. 9,000, and the interest and costs as aforesaid against the 2nd defendant, Narondas Pranjivandas.

The first defendant Laloobhoy being dissatisfied with the decree filed memorandum of appeal in which, amongst other things, he urged that the learned judge ought not to have passed a decree against the first defendant. That the learned judge ought to have held that the plaintiffs failed to prove that the said letter was written or signed by the defendant No. 1 Laloobhoy, and that he ought to have dismissed the said suit with costs as against this defendant.

After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Appellate Court held that they did not see any reason to vary the decree and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

A REMARKABLE instance of French popular feeling against Britain was manifested in Paris the other day and has just come to light. A number of Tennessee Volunteers, on their way home from the war in the Phillipines, were passing through Paris, and when in Montmartre they were suddenly surrounded by a threatening crowd of Frenchmen some hundreds strong. The Tennessee men were mistaken for British soldiers, and the Parisians surged round them jeering and hooting and gradually assuming a most violent attitude. At last some one discovered the mistake of the mob, and shouted that the soldiers were Americans and not English. The crowd then sullenly dispersed, but did not seem to regard the Americans with much more favour than the British.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NEW BACHELORS OF ARTS.

THE results of the examination for the degree of the "Bachelor of Arts" were declared yesterday afternoon. Out of the 402 candidates, who had presented themselves for the examination 253 were declared to have passed it: 2 in the First Class, 72 in the Second Class, and 179 in the Pass Class. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Muzumdar, M Sarvottam	Vachha, J Bejanji

SECOND CLASS.

Agashe, S Balvant	Malkani, G Jawharsing
Atmaram Bhukhanvala, H K	Masurekar, P Gopal
Behere, V Dhondo	Mehta, N Mulshankar
Bhatt, J Purushottam	Mehta, T Kababhai
Bhatt, M Purshottam	Mevar, P Morarji
Bhatti, P Jogibhat	Munshi, A Rajmohamed
Bileangadi, V Basappa	Mutalik-Desai, L Devji
Brahma, K Vaman	Nadkarni, D Kamalaji
Chibber, H Maneckji	Nargundkar, R Shesho
Dalal, B Naranji	Navalkar, Ruby
Dalal, K Framji	Oka, J Vinayak
Damle, S Keshav	Oza, H Chabilram
Dani, P Ganesh	Parakh, M Ratanshaw
Dastur, J Mancherji	Parukh, R Burjorji
Davar, M Bamanji	Patch, K Ardesir
DeMello, Aloysius	Patel, L Girdharbhai
Desai, A Nichhabhai	Pavri, J Jamshedji B
Desai, K Jekisondas	Phatak, G Moreshvar
Deshpande, V Venkatesh	Rubens, H Simon
Divan, J Hariprasad	Sabnis, N Narsinha
Doctor, J Cowasji	Sanzgiri, V Shantaram
Hathiramani, P Tolaram	Sathaye, A Ganesh
Kamat, D Dharmaji	Shah, N Dahyabhai
Kamat, G Balkrishna	Shirali, S Santaya
Kanal, G Bulchand	Shivdasani, R Bilaram
Kanga, J Dorabji	Shringarpure, B Hari
Kavi, N Dulpatram	Tarapurvala, J Shapoorji
Kharkar, C Gopal	Telang, G Vithal
Khasnis, A Vishnu	Telang, P Kashinath
Kolhatkar, G Balkrishna	Thadani, H Chandumal
Kundanani, J Ailmal	Thakor, K Kirparam
Kunte, K Vaman	Thakur, V Vaman
Lala, Bhogilal Dhirajram	Vakeel, F Hormasji
Lalaji, M Bhaidas	Vakrulkar, S Moses
Lalkaka, B Sorabji	Vijayakar, T Purushottam
Loso, D Joseph	* Lakhmidas Rowji

PASSED.

Abhyankar, G Ramchandra	Kurane, V Sitaram
Advani, H Manghanmal	Lajmi, R Anandrao
Anjaria, H Ganesh	Lakshmeshvarkar, R S
Aptekar, J Isaac	Laud, K Shamrao
Asundi, A Krishna	Madan, D Jamshedji
Bagalkot, B Balvant	Majmudar, N Kevalbhai
Bakre, P Mahadev	Mehta, B Anopchand
Balgaokar, E R	Mehta, D Gulabdas
Bana, J Rustomji	Mehta, F Merwanji
Banaji P R	Mehta, H Lalubhai
Bapat, V Balkrishna	Mehta, K Shivprasad
Barretto, Manuel	Mehta, M Madnavlal
Barve, S Balkrishna	Mehta, N Champaklal
Bhabha, H Kharshedji	Mehta, N Jamnadas
Bhandarkar, Y Vasudev	Mehta, V Ganvantrai
Bhandarkar, Y Narayan	Mirza, A Reza H K
Bhat, B Maganlal	Modi, J Ghandibhoy
Bhat, N Dhanji	Mohite, Y Bhagvant
Bhide, N Raghunath	Moulvi, A M A Baksh
Bhide, Y Ramchandra	Munim, T Parmanandas
Bivalkar, G Govind	Mutalik, V Swamirao
Caji, M Atmaram	Nabar, R Raoji
Calcot, G Venkatesh	Nadgir, B Shankar
Chhapgar, F Framji	Nadkarni, G Ghanasham
Chinoy, A Framroz	Natu, P Moreshvar
Cooper, J M	Nene, V Gangadhar
Dalal, V Gulabdas	Oka, B Ramchandra
Damle, R Govind	Pandya, P Kuberji
Dastur, B Framji	Pangarkar, L Ramchandra
Dastur, J Pestonji	Panjabi, D Shamdas
Davar, E Jehangir	Panvalkar, R Bhaskar
Davar, S Hirjibhai	Paranjpe, A Govind
Dave, M Keshavlal	Paranjpe, N Bhagvant
Desai, B Tribhuvandas	Parikh, H Govindji
Desai, B Mancherji	Parikh, N Keshavlal
Desai, K Chandulal	Parikh, S Dalsukhram
Desai, M Sadashankar	Parolkar, V Bhaskar
Desai, M Prabhashankar	Patel, B Ratna
Desai, N Jhaverilal	Patel, F Vallabhbhai
Desai, S Damodardas	Patel, N Kavasji
Desai, S Ratanlal	Perur, R Narsingrao
Deshpande, R Narsingrao	Pinto, L Antonio
Deshpande, V Krishna	Potdar, B Venkatesh
Deuskar, S Sitaram	Prabhu, G Sitaram
Dhala, K Ardeshir	Raddi, S Vasudev
Dharmadhikari, J R	Rajwade, N Sitaram
Dhebar, K Mulshankar	Ranade, N Sadashiv
Dias, Chrysantho	Ranadive, D Moreshvar
Diksnit, K Shankar	Ranadive, T Moreshvar
Dwadkar, D Visvanath	Rane, R Dhakji
Dongre, D Ramchandra	Sabnis, A Purushottam
Dravid, K Nilkanth	Saraya, D Lalji
Engineer, H Rustomji	Sathe, B Vinayak
Entee, B Jamshedji	Shah, G Ranchhodlal
Ezekiel, B Samson	Shah, H Hargovind
Gadgil, G Kashinath	Shah, K Padamshi
Gangal, D Vaman	Shah, S Naranji
Ghankar, H Anant	Shaikh, G H Hidayatallah
Gokhale, D Ganesh	Sharangpani, M Krishna
Gokhale, G Gopal	Shelbal, K Ramchandra
Gokhale, G Krishna	Shelar, J Govindram
Gokhale, H Krishna	Shetti, S Adiweppa
Gunaji, N Vasudev	Shevde, S Hari
Gupte, D Vinayak	Shirgaokar, S Raghunath
Hasabnis, K Vasudev	Sidenur, G Ramchandra
Hegde, V Ganesh	Sonalkar, R Rajaram
Inamdar, L Narsinha	Soongarvala, S Nasservanji
Javeri, C Gokuldas	Tata, S Burjorji
Jayavant, R Raoji	Telang, D Anant
Jeejeebhoy, J Piroshaw	Telang, N Ramchandra
Joglekar, S Dinkar	Thadani, G Chandumal
Joshi, D Vithal	Thakor, G Narbheram
Joshi, M Mukund	Thite, N Sakharam
Joshi, N Ganprasad	Travadi, A Vashram
Kale, S Lakshman	Trivedi, R Vaikunthram
Kalelkar, R Balkrishna	Uplap, K Vithal
Kamat, S Padmanabh	Vadhvani, L Premchand
Kanga, S Jehangir	Vagal, B Nanabhai
Kapadia, P Sorabji	Vaidya, D Rajaram
Karve, V Gangadhar	Vaishampayan, S
Khambata, M Maneckji	Vakil, C Anupram
Khakthatay, A S Ahmed	Vakil, K Surajram
Kher, A Kashinath	Vakil, P Hormasji
Kirtane, B Keshav	Vasvani, M Morusingh
Kirtane, D Moreshwar	Ved, N Dullabhji
Kothari, V Jivanbhai	Velankar, V Pandurang
Kulkarni, H Ramarao	Virkar, N Ganesh
Kulkarni R Krishna	Yajnik, S Jhaverilal
Kulkarni, S Raghunath	Yardi, D Appaji
Kulkarni, V Mahipat	

The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Sitaram Keshav Damle for securing first place in English, Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha, who has secured the first place in the First Class, has been awarded the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship of the value of Rs. 350 per annum, tenable for two years. The James Taylor Prize, of the value of Rs. 90, and the Wordsworth Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 per month, and the prize of the value of Rs. 45, have been secured by Pandharinath Kashinath Telang, for proficiency in History and Political Economy. The Bhau Daji Prize, of the value of Rs. 170, has been obtained by Janardhan Vinayak Oka, for getting first place in Sanskrit. The Cobden Club Medal has been awarded to Anant Gunesh Sathaye.

The following five candidates who had taken law as their optional subject, have been declared to have passed the first examination for the degree of LL.B.:—

Desai, A Nichhabhai	Shah, K Padamshi
Dwadkar, D Vishvanath	Shringarpure, B Hari
Thakur, V Vaman	

FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

Out of the 286 candidates who had appeared at the examination 82 were declared to have stood the test successfully: 3 in the First Class and 79 in the Second Class. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Mirza, A Akbar	Patel, J Naranbhai
Wadia, D Jamsetji	

SECOND CLASS.

Advani, C Bakasria	Masani, H Mernosji
Advani, C Dharmsing	Mazumdar, G Rai
Altekar, S Khando	Mehta, A Pherozeshah
Amin, M Narshibhai	Mehta, C Vijbhucandas
Badshah, F Barjorjee	Mehta, H Karpurram
Baindoor, Raghvendrao	Mehta, H Muncherhaw
Captain, D Sorabji	Mukhtyar, C Motiram
Contractor, R Koyaji	Mysore, Govind Rao
Dadyburjor, S Burjorjee	Nanavati, M Balabhai
Dalal, M Chunilal	Palkar, K Ganesh
Damle, P Lakshman	Patankar, N Ganesh
Dange, S Narayan	Patel, A Kalidas
Dastur, K Bhicaji	Patel, A Gandabhai
Datar, V Moreshwar	Patel, E Jehangirji
Davar, J Shavaksha	Palkar, S Krishna
Desai, D Desaibhai	Phanse, N Anandrao
Desai, M Viraprasad	Rajawade, V Krishna
Desai, N Kallianji	Randelia, M Ardeshir
Doshi, C Nathoobhai	Rangnekar, S Shankar
Doshi, J Odhavji	Saraiya, D Vithaldas
Ferro, L Philip	Sathe, R Dhondev
Gogte, G Narayan	Satta, B Kashidas
Ganievia, M Maneckji	Secretary, N Sorabshah
Hattyangadi, S Anant	Senjit, B Vinayak
Jdhav, R Kalu	Sethna, N Edalji
Jveri, V Dulchha	Shah, D Chhaganlal
Joshi, S Lucas	Shah, N Khemchand
Kamat, V Dattatraya	Shah, S Karamchand
Kamdar, M Mathuradas	Shroff, P Rattanjee
Kanade, K Ramchandra	Shukla, P Dayashankar
Kanuga, C Narsinhlal	Somji, R Meherali
Karandikar, S Vasudev	Sutariya, M Chunilal
Karnik, A Ramchandra	Thadani, R Isardas
Kashikar, R Govind	Thakar, G Ganesh
Kavi, C Dalpatram	Tyabji, H Badrudin
Ketkar, V Gangadhar	Vachharajani, J N
Kikani, M Jasraj	Vakil, P Thakurdas
Lalwani, P Gulabrai	Wadia, P Ardeshir
Mahuvakar, T Padmasingh	Welkar, S Shamrao
Majji, V Ramchandra	

The Kinloch Forbes gold medal and prize, of the value of Rs. 400, have been awarded to Jethabhai Nanabhai Patel for proficiency in Jurisprudence and Roman Law.

THE German North-West Cameroon's Company has just been formed, with a capital of 4,000,000 marks, which is exclusively in the hands of a managing committee. The company possesses an area of about 80,000 square kilometres. Its manager will be Captain Ramsay, of the Imperial Colonial troops, and it will have three settlements, a maritime one at Rio Del Rey, a second at Abudiang Falls, and the main factory at the Cross River Falls. Captain Ramsay will leave Europe with five Europeans in January. The chief products which can at once be exported from the country are salt and rubber.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE general executive committee of Famine Relief Fund, have appointed sub-committees for each sect. The European sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Lord Bishop have decided to issue the following appeal in the name of the heads of the various Christian sects.

We, the undersigned representatives of the various communities and congregations of Christians in the City and Presidency of Bombay, desire to solicit the generous contributions of all Christian people to the Famine Relief Fund which is being collected to assist in alleviating the present distress.

The Government have put in motion the machinery by which the terrible consequences of famine have been so mercifully ameliorated on former occasions; but it is well known that thousands of starving people are unable from various causes to avail themselves of the succour afforded them by Relief Works, and that, if we are to do our duty in the emergency which has occurred, the efforts of Government must be supplemented by voluntary funds and organizations.

In the administration of the Fund which we bring to your notice, great pains will be taken to secure the assistance of individuals and societies who are in contact with sufferers, and who have accurate and intimate knowledge how the money collected may be distributed to the best advantage.

If means should be sufficient, it is earnestly hoped that every case of real want will be reached and aided.

We would respectfully urge on all who bear the Christian Name that the duty of contributing according to their means is binding on them by the Law of Christ. It is a sacred obligation, explicitly and solemnly enjoined by Him, and no official action can be held to discharge the personal claim. As Overseers and Pastors of the Flock of Christ we commend this claim to the conscience of every Christian.

Collecting Books prepared by the Committee of the Fund will be presented to you along with this circular.

The smallest sums will be gratefully received. It is requested that all contributions received in response to this appeal may be forwarded to Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay, who will duly acknowledge the same and will place the amounts to the credit of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund at the Bank of Bombay.

J. BOMBAY.
C. WALKER, Wesleyan Chaplain.
R. M. GRAY, Free Church of Scotland.
J. HENDERSON, Actg. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
R. S. HUME, American Mission.
W. H. STEPHENS, Methodist Episcopal.

SAUGOR-GOONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

GOONA, GWALIOR, 15th December.

THE fourth series of matches was played to-day. The first match was between the 2nd Central India Horse and the 1st Central India Horse (B) team, resulting in an easy victory for the 2nd Central India Horse, but the game was sturdily contested by the (B) team. At the end of the first chukker the 2nd Central India Horse had scored two goals and one subsidiary to *nil*, and in the second chukker their score was increased by one goal. In the third chukker the 2nd Central India Horse added one goal and two subsidiaries and in this chukker Jemadar Maksud Ali's pony's headstall came off and the pony galloped into the side line bridleless. At the end of the fourth chukker the 2nd's score was four goals three subsidiaries to *nil*, the team winning by that amount. The second match this afternoon was between the Station team and the Bhopal Lancers. This was a fast and well contested game and a fifth chukker had to be played to decide the match. In the first chukker the score was one subsidiary each, and at the end of the second chukker the Station team had one subsidiary to the Bhopal Lancers' one goal one subsidiary. Captain Windham's pony came down during this chukker, and the umpires stopped the game. Fortunately no damage resulted to rider or pony. In the third chukker the score was brought level: one goal one subsidiary each. Mr. Taylor's pony came down in this chukker, but both rider and pony escaped unhurt. The fourth chukker commenced with only one minute three seconds left for play. The game was fast, and mostly confined to the Bhopal end of the ground, but time was called without either adding to their scores. A fifth chukker with widened goals was played, when the Station team made a magnificent effort and hit two goals before time sounded. The Bhopal Lancers made one grand run and a good try for a goal, but the Station finally won by three goals one subsidary to the Bhopal Lancers' one goal one subsidiary.

GOONA, 16th December.

The last series of matches was played to-day, the first match being between the 2nd Central India Horse and the Bhopal Lancers. This was a fast and well contested game, but the 2nd C. I. H. had the best of it all through. The Bhopal Lancers had bad luck, as their No. 2, Jemadar Abdul Wahid, was hit on the forehead by the ball towards the end of the second chukker, and the waiting man took his place till the end of the match. At the end first chukker the score was 2nd C. I. H., one goal two subsidiaries; Bhopal one subsidiary. In the second chukker the score remained unaltered. In the third chukker Captain Cameron's pony stumbled badly and recovered himself but threw his rider, who was unhurt. At the end of this chukker the score was: C. I. H. two goals two subsidiaries; Bhopal Lancers, one subsidiary. Only three minutes twenty seconds were left for play in the last chukker, Bhopal made a grand effort, but time was called before they succeeded in scoring, leaving the 2nd C. I. H. winners by two goals three subsidiaries to one subsidiary.

The next match lay between the 1st Central India Horse, A team and B team. This was a runaway match. B team made a grand bid for victory but were out-classed in ponies. The first chukker ended with A team, two goals to B team *nil*. In the second chukker A team increased their score to four goals and two subsidiaries to *nil*. In the third chukker A team added three more goals, finally winning by eight goals, two subsidiaries to one goal one subsidiary.

Mrs. Edwards presented the Cup to the winning team with a few appropriate words.—*Pioneer*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	5	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	0	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	7	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	15
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	32
Total	40	25	194
Total plague deaths to date	61,214	53,609	
Same date last year	22	19	104

PIRACY IN BRITISH WATERS.

THE pirates of Southern China are becoming very daring, a case of piracy having been reported in the British waters near the Fu Tau Mun Pass. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a small trading junk making its way out to sea by the Fu Tau Mun Pass was hailed by four men in a fishing boat. There were five men in the junk, but they were unarmed. The men in the fishing boat were armed with knives and guns, and it was soon evident to the crew of the junk what was the object of their visit. The junk's crew were, however, unable to make much of a resistance, though in the fight which took place one of the crew was shot through the right thigh. The bullet passed clean through the thigh, and made a flesh wound in the left leg. The pirates having mastered the crew, stripped the junk of clothing and other articles to the value of dols. 30, and sailed away. The junk returned to Shaukiwan, where the matter was reported to Inspector Robertson, and the injured man was sent to the hospital. The Water Police were communicated with, and a Police launch, in charge of P. C. Ashmore with one of the junk's crew on board, went in search of the pirates. The pirates' boat was sighted on Sunday in Picnic Bay, Lamma Island. One of the pirates on observing the Police launch dropped overboard and swam ashore. The Police managed, however, to capture the other three men, and found all the stolen property in the boat. One of the prisoners has been identified as the man who fired the shot which wounded one of the complainants. A search was made for the fourth pirate on Lamma Island, but he was not captured. Sergeants Gourlay and Kerr and a party of Police went over to Lamma Island, to search for the fourth man. A thorough search was made in the different villages, and the pirate was found secreted in a house. The four prisoners were brought up at the Magistracy on Nov. 23, and formal evidence of arrest having been given the case was adjourned.—*China Mail.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G E Manisty has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Major A E S Searle, 14th Bo I fy and Capt E G R Wilkins, 14th Bo Infy.

The services of Lieut H H S ..., 1st Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt A P Bate ...-Champain, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, for employment on plague duty.

The services of Major A R W Sedgefield, M B, I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Province, and Oudh.

The services of Lieut F P C Kelly, 1st Bo Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the following officers have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for famine duty:—Capt F H Demenichetti, 28th Regt of Madras Infy, Capt C H R Coles, 27th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy, and Lieut R E Bond, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy.

LAND SURVEYS.

The services of Lieut B R Daunt, I S C, Probationary Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt P J Lumsden, I M S Bengal, is appointed on return from furlough to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Agency Surgeon in Haraoti and Tonk.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Col S H P Graves, 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Infy, Offg Asst Adjt Genl on the District Staff, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut-Col E A Young, whose extended tenure has expired.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G H Davis, I S C, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers), to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd Class, on Probation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col B M Blennerhassett, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Colonel, vice Colonel J H Hughes, Royal Army Medical Corps, deceased.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—

To be Military Secy—Major the Hon'ble E Baring, 10th Hussars, vice Lieut Col A E Sandbach, Royal Engineers, who has resigned.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'able the Lieut-Govr of Burma:—Lieut J S S Dunlop 2nd Battn South Staffordshire Regt to be Aide-de-camp vice Captain R A B Fryer on field service.

STAFF CROPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

Second Lieutenant A F Lushington, Hennessey and F F Hunter.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut L E L Burne The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt Offg Wing Officer 32nd Regt (4th Burma Battn) of Madras Infy.

NATIVE ARMY.

5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—Inamullah Khan to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

Col A M Hogg, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant to be Captain—H de B Codrington.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—H Cambell, and C N Macmullen.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT—Madras.

Sub Cond F Bartells to be Conductor.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Lieut W Hyde to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H M's approval; First class Asst Surgn W Thompson to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Capt P Barrett.

NATIVE ARMY.

15th Cureton's Multani Regt of Bengal Lancers—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred on Kote Dafadar Shamasudin Khan, on retirement.

31st Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Bahadur Ali to be Subadar, and Havildar Dilawar Khan to be Jemadar, vice Sayyid Ahmad Shah Bahadur transferred to the pension establishment.

33rd Punjab Muhammadan Regt of Bengal Infy—Havildar Gharib Khan to be Jemadar, vice Ilahi Bakhsh transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col E Fawcett, I M S Madras, is permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col L J Browne, I S C, and Capt W Browne, I S C, Wing Officer, 6th Regt of Madras Infy.

REWARDS.—JAGIRS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of Bahadur is conferred on the following Native Officers:—Ressaldar Sharfat Ali, Corps of Guides Cavalry, Pensioned Subadar Shams-ud-din, 21st Madras Infy, and Pensioned Subadar-Major Srinivasulu, 22nd Madras Infy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—M A MacW Renny.

Lieutenants to be Captains—F J Fraser R G Macpherson, B C Waterfield, C N Baker, S G Knox, and J L Alexander.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut W E Pye, from the Derbyshire Regt to rank from 13th Jan 1893; Lieut H G T Costley, from the Dorsetshire Regt to rank from 1st Jan 1894; Lieut V A S Keighley, from the Scottish Rifles to rank from 22nd Dec 1897; Lieut G E B Oldfield, from the East Surrey Regt, Second Lieut H F M Browne; and Second Lieut H H Bury.

To be Second Lieutenants—Second Lieut J P Stockley, from the Connaught Rangers to rank from 5th Sept 1897; Second Lieut C H B Wright, from the West Riding Regit to rank from 15th Dec 1897; Second Lieut R G Baker, from the Royal Irish Rifles to rank from 16th Feb 1898; and Second Lieut S M Bruce, from the 4th Dragoon Guards to rank from 16th Feb 1898.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Asst Surgns, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant to be Senior Asst Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Capt—M S A Caldeira and A X Dias.

First Class Asst Surgns to be Senior Asst Surgns, with the honorary rank of Lieut—H D Walker and D B Fonseca.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

To be Depy Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut—Condr Edin Lean, Public Works Dept, India.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieuts.:—
Cavalry—E P Stebbing and A M Berkeley.
Infantry—J F Wiliams.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers:—

Lieut Col W H Cadge and Lieut Col Sir G S Robertson, K C S I.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Depy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Capt, C Fletcher, Ordnance Dept, Bombay; Depy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Capt, J Ezechiel, Commissariat Transport Dept, Bombay; Assist Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieut, J Kelly, Public Works Dept, Madras; and Depy Assist Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieut, J E Newell, Ordnance Dept, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—Percy Douglas Kirkham, Gentleman, to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Robertson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J M Montague Ex engr, 1st grade have been lent to the Bengal Dooars Railway Company, Limited.

Mr J Kirby Sub Engineer 1st grade and Honorary Asst Engr State Railways is permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

The services of the Officers named below are on their return from leave temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works:—Mr H T Gwyther Ex Engr 1st grade State Railways and Mr B P Milsom Ex Engr 1st grade State Railways.

The services of Mr N F Mackenzie, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh have on his return from leave, been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The services of Mr D H Coblaw, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bengal, have on his return from leave, been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The services of the Officers named below have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana for employment on Famine Relief Works:—Mr W R Foy, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, Mr H G Billings, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Burma and Mr W E Knight, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Assam.

Mr W J Britts, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts Punjab, is granted the honorary rank of Asst Examiner of Accounts.

TELEGRAPH.

The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Dept, as Asst Supt class VII 2nd grade, Provincial Service.

Mr Cecil Octavius Jolly.

THE "Times," in a leader on the German Emperor's visit, says:—We do not, of course, pretend to know what took place at the interviews the Emperor and his Foreign Minister had with the representative British statesmen whom they met. But there is every reason to believe that the conclusions come to were in accordance with the real interests of both England and Germany—interests which to a very great extent run upon parallel lines. The credit of discerning this fact and of acting upon it, regardless of the cheap popularity which might have been won by adopting a different course, belongs principally to the Emperor. As has so often happened in the annals of the House of Hohenzollern the Sovereign has proved himself to be more far-sighted than his people. He has scorned the prejudices with the German Press did their best to inflame. Now they are beginning to discover that he was wise.

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Todmorden, NOVEMBER 10th, 1899.
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GENTLEMEN,—We beg to advise you that yesterday we sent you the TOOLS &c., used in the recent ATTEMPT TO BREAK into the office of our Ridge-foot Mill. We have also sent you portions of the wood door and casing, and from the marks &c., thereon, you will see that the lock which you supplied to us some time ago as one of a series, had SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED the efforts to force it even with such a powerful bar as the one sent.
Yours truly,
ABM. ORMEROD & BROTHERS,
Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows some considerable changes, as follows:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc. Rs.		9,99,823
" " " Branches... Inc. "		15,526
Other " ..... Dec. "		14,74,047
Government Securities ..... Dec. "		4 38,737
Other authorised " ..... unchanged.		
Loans..... Inc. "		10,96,593
Bills Discounted and Purchased... Inc. "		2 20 937
balances with other Banks..... Inc. "		17 760
Cash ..... Dec. "		23,25,984

There has thus been a further decrease of 23 1-4 lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during the six business days under review, leaving it at something under 124 lakhs, while the balance with other Banks increased by some Rs. 17,760. On the other hand Public Deposits rose by nearly 10 lakhs at the Head Office and by Rs. 15,500 at the Branches. Other Deposits fell away by about 14 3-4 lakhs, and Government Securities by 4 3-4 lakhs, while loans increased by nearly 11 lakhs and the item Bills Discounted and Purchased by 9 1-4 lakhs.

The following is the Full Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th December in comparison with that for the week ending 9th idem:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100 00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70 00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,86,543	57,84,366
Do. do. at Branches	33 20 221	34,35,757
Other Deposits	319,01,941	304,27,302
Post Bills	6,358	6,358
Credits, undrawn	11,21,236	15,57,334
Rs...	541,34,317	581 11,117
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83 77,318	79,38,551
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499	34,37,499
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	58,81,939	55,45,891
Loans do. do.	143 22 050	154 18,643
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	118 36 374	127 57,309
Dead Stock	4,22,815	4,24,057
Pumps and Stationery	22 500	22,807
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,35,389	2,38,149
Cash	147,14 413	124,24,831
Rs...	581,34,317	581,11,117

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic Transfers and 3 32d. for Demand, these rates being the same as those current at opening on the previous Monday. Very little business passed either way. A small amount of bills 4 months' sight were placed at 1s. 4 15-32d. ready and 1s. 4 13-32d. might have been done for 3 months 15th January to 15th February. We close at:—

Bank Bills on Demand ... 1s. 4 3-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 4 1 16d.	"
Credits 4 months' S ... 1s. 4 7-16d.	"
France 172 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96, or 1-8 lower than Saturday's closing rate. It improved however to 96 3-16 on receipt of news of the energetic measures of the British Government as towards South Africa; but this was not maintained and the market closed at 96 1-16 buyers and 96 1 8 sellers, as on Saturday. Port Trust 4 per Cent. are at 98 1-2 and 3 per Cent. at 96.

SHARES.—There have been no features of importance on Shares. Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation fell Rs. 50 and the new issue about Rs. 20. Treacher's and Delhi Flour Mills improved Rs. 5 and Oriental Life, Rs 3.

COTTON.—The following is the weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,29,000	3,26,000	3,89,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom...	54,000	105,000	1,32,000
" " to Continent.....	87,000	1,71,000	1,81,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	3,191,000	5,85,000	48,41,000
" " to G. B. " ...	8,77,000	1,80,000	15,54,000
" " to Continent " ...	1,460,000	1,715,000	17,02,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	1,10,1,000	13,30,000	11,00,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	39,10,000	5,027,350	4,210,350
" " " of Surats ...	55,000	62,130	44,450
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	7,25,000	1,157,440	7,25,700
" London	2,000	5,000	5,000
American afloat	1,50,000	4,25,500	4,21,000
East Indian "	.....	1,500	1000
Total...	8,77,000	15,89,440	1,152,700
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 12-32d.	3 1-8d.	3 1-4d.
" Good Bhowaugger	3 23-32d.	2 5-8d.	2 23-32d.
Difference...	21-32d.	16-32d.	15-32d

THE COTTON MARKET was steady but with little business done. Broach, March, Good was at Rs. 213: Bengal Fully Good, January, Rs. 179: Bhownagar, May, delivery, Good, Rs. 196, Exporters took 200 bales Chandur, while about 1,200 bales Bengal at Rs.174 to 188: 100 Khandgaon at 192, and 100 Bhownagar at Rs. 183 were taken for Mills.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet with a slightly harder tendency for forward but no response.

THE WEATHER prospect shows no improvement and there seems to be no immediate likelihood of rain in the crop districts. At Dhulia and Beawar the mornings are reported cold and dewy with cotton arriving in small quantities. At Dhollera the weather is cold and seasonable but with a clear sky. Amraoti and Jalgaon both report failure of the Rabi crop and there is a general deficiency of moisture. At Bellary the cotton plants are suffering from hot winds and the reports from the wheat districts are equally unsatisfactory.

The Receipts of Produce in Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	4,466	bales.
Wheat.....	504	cwts.
Linseed	680	"
Gingellyseed.....	23,477	"
Castorseed	115	"
Rice	73,731	"

FREIGHTS remain quiet and unchanged with no movement. Business has been done for Antwerp at Rs. 15 ready shipment and Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 for January.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 3 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 ex.
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	68 1-2
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mariana left here this afternoon.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ula left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 16.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Borneo arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 16.

The O. I. steamer Orteña from Suez arrived.
The M. M. steamer Villdelaciotat from Marseilles arrived.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Japan, sailed from Hongkong for Bombay, on the evening of the 16th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY.—DECEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	75·1

MONDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	72·0
10 a.m.	77·8
2 p.m.	85·1
6 p.m.	81·2

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—December 10, at Dehra Dun, the wife of the late Henry William Campbell, Medical Practitioner (who died of cholera on the 15th June 1899), of a daughter.
SOUTHEY.—December 3, at Chaman, the wife of Major R. Southey, 3rd Baluch Battalion, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROUTLEFF—SEYMOUR—December 9 at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. H Menzies, Civil Chaplain, Joseph Ives Routleff, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, fifth son of Captain W J Routleff (Retired List), to Gertrude Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late S. D. Seymour, Esq., of Punjab.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1899.

IT might almost be supposed that the Government, not very chivalrously, resolved to dissociate itself from the discredit of the series of disasters at the seat of war, by superseding Sir Redvers Buller and putting Field Marshal Lord Roberts in supreme command in less than twenty-four hours of the failure to force the passage of the Tugela. There is no other instance of a Commander-in-Chief being relieved of his functions on the morrow of his defeat. If the Defence Committee of the Cabinet had only shown the same promptitude in sending out troops to save Natal from invasion, or in providing quick-firing guns equal in range and efficiency to those possessed by the Boers, things would have taken a different course during the two months this inglorious campaign has lasted. General Buller was sent to South Africa with an almost Oriental exaggeration of flattery. His eulogists, it must be allowed, indulged in hyperbole of a somewhat peculiar, not to say sinister, type, unusual on such occasions. They ascribed to a gallant officer of unblemished life qualities to which he never laid claim by word or deed. They described him as a man of "grim determination," a "merciless man"; they did not even hesitate to accredit him with the high praise of being "a sanguinary man." To his honour be it said that he has never, either in the Darkest Africa or elsewhere, given the faintest indication of being anything of the kind. Even in the dreadful hour when desperate efforts were being made by gallant men, reckless of their lives, to recover the lost guns, General Buller, influenced by humanity, ordered their useless efforts to cease. The five short weeks of his command were spent in the arduous work of organising the quite inadequate forces available to deliver Natal from the invasion of the Boers in superior strength. When the day of battle came he had only two batteries of field-guns and six naval guns available to cover the passage of a dangerous river. The two batteries were given into the hands of the enemy by what seems the aberration of an experienced artillery-man who bears the reputation of being one of the most capable gunners in the service. General Buller could not have foreseen—no General could have foreseen—that the guns would be advanced to a position where the Boer marksmen could shoot the horses and the gunners and capture the guns before they had time to fire a shot. Fate and Colonel Long were unkind to the Commander-in-Chief, and the next day Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was designated his successor. The same London press that applauded the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller two months ago when Sir George White went to Natal now enthusiastically approves his supersession by Lord Roberts, with Lord Kitchener as his Chief of the Staff. "What must be the feelings of a General who has lost a battle?" said Napoleon before he had himself to undergo that experience. What must be the feelings of a General who having lost a battle is superseded the next day by his Government?

It is to be noted that the London press expresses equal gratification at the energy now shown by the Government in the matter of reinforcements. Seeing that already the Seventh and Eighth Divisions were being mobilised, which give a reinforcement of some 22,000 men, the talk of another 100,000 men indulged in by a member of the Government at Liverpool might well have been left unspoken. But when the President of the Board of Agriculture disclosed the fact that the Defence Committee of the Cabinet contemplated the employment of both the Militia and the Volunteers in South Africa, the break-down of the military organisation, as now constituted, stands confessed. It has given way under the strain of an eight-weeks' war with two small Republics with a total population of less than 200,000 souls. What would have happened if we had been at war with two Great Powers, or even with one? So recently as November 24th, Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary of State for War, wrote to Sir Howard Vincent to inform him that Lord Lansdowne did not approve of enlisting Volunteers to go to South Africa:—"Inasmuch as the Volunteers are intended primarily for home defence, it is not intended to invite them to enter regular battalions until the Militia Reserve of such battalions is exhausted. There is at present no probability of this, and, therefore, no immediate prospect of our being able to avail ourselves of the patriotic offers of the Volunteers." In three weeks all that is changed, and the Government decide on calling out all sections of the Reserves, several select bodies of Yeomanry, besides embodying eleven battalions of Militia and employing special contingents of Volunteers in South Africa. The offers of the Colonial Governments are accepted, and New South Wales is requested to send selected men—good shots—who can bring their own horses. The eleven battalions of embodied Militia would in effect provide a Ninth Division less the guns and cavalry. The official announcement does not assign any limit to the strength of the reinforcements now to be got ready. With the Reserves, the Militia, the Volunteers, the Yeomanry, and the Colonial Contingents they can scarcely fall short of two Divisions—the Ninth and the Tenth. And all to subjugate the Boers, who it was assumed would never fight, who could not shoot like their fathers, and could never stand before disciplined troops. Lord Wolseley admits that he and his colleagues underestimated the numbers and the efficiency of the Boers. It is not quite certain that the arrangements now decided upon will prove better adapted to secure the desired result than those made with such serene self-confidence when the war first broke out.

The "German Officer" who wrote to the *Times* some three weeks ago to point out the mistakes that had been made and suggesting improvement, gave the first place to the immediate incorporation of reservists brought from the workshop or the factory to swell the battalions to be sent to the seat of war without any interval at the depot to revive their military recollections. Put back into the ranks without a period of probation they weaken the battalion instead of strengthening it. This fault is evidently to be repeated on a far larger scale now that every section of the reservists is to be recalled to the ranks, and sent to make good the losses in the various engagements during this brief, though not altogether bloodless, campaign. Various officers, and amongst them Lord Methuen have given a very candid opinion of the efficiency, or rather non-efficiency, of the Militia and of the Volunteers as a military force. The officers of both are, according to these judges, more than indifferent; many of them naturally incompetent, owing their commissions to considerations which have no relation to professional aptitude. While the pupils of the military colleges are being passed into the regular army in batches without waiting for the test of examinations, it can scarcely be supposed that there is a reservoir of efficient officers to supply the crying needs of the eleven Militia Battalions and of the Volunteer Contingents. If these men were sent to camps-of-exercise for six months' training under experienced officers, they would make excellent soldiers, able to uphold the honour of the flag. As they are at once to be shipped to Africa to learn the trade of war from the enemy, we must not affect surprise if some untoward accidents should happen even under the highly competent leadership of the veteran Lord Roberts and the most brilliant of the younger Generals, who won his spurs in the Soudan.

WHERE is the Report of the Plague Commission? That is a question that has been asked by all who took an interest in the labour of the Commission of Experts sent out from England to study the incidence of that dire disease and the means taken to combat it in India. Evidence was taken in every plague centre and carefully placed on record. Well-nigh a year has elapsed since the Commissioners returned to England, and it was naturally expected that in two or three months at the outside a full and informing report would have been placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for his guidance and that of the Government of India and of the Local Governments. But none has been forthcoming. It has been whispered that irreconcilable differences between the medical and the lay members of the Commission rendered it impossible for them to agree on a report, the drafts drawn up by the former being rejected by the other and vice versa. The divergence of view, it is understood, turned on the expediency or otherwise of employing the agency of medical officers to administer such measures as may be prescribed by Government for dealing with outbreaks of the epidemic. The medical members of the Commission, sharing the unanimous views of the profession, state that such measures ought in the public interests to be carried out by men specially trained to diagnose and deal with disease rather than by laymen who have had no such training. That view is contested by those who hold that the administration of the measures prescribed by Government, the building of hospitals, the construction and organisation of segregation camps, and the like would be more efficiently done by trained administrators and business men, the medical officers of course having the care of the sick. In this controversy, as in many others, there is a good deal to be said on both sides, and if we have to wait for a report until it resolves itself into a satisfactory compromise we shall have to wait a long time. But it is now an open secret that although no final report has been drawn up for the guidance of the Secretary of State and the Indian Government, the Commissioners have come to useful conclusions on many points and have made recommendations thereon that are likely to prove valuable. One of these recommendations is that the disinfection of passengers at railway stations should be discontinued, as experience has shown that they do not prevent the dissemination of plague from any given centre, and they uselessly inconvenience and annoy those subjected to the process. On the other hand, in view of the importance of safe-guarding the foreign trade of the country it is essential that plague shall not be carried abroad by sea-going ships or steamers and that passengers bound for foreign ports shall be subjected to the strictest examination. The Commissioners recognise the inestimable value of the services of Dr. MacCartie, V.C., and subsequently those of Dr. Crimmin, V.C., and their medical colleagues in this field. They urge that the staff should be strengthened, so that the trying work can be done without imposing an undue strain on the health and endurance of those who have so devotedly discharged an onimous and responsible but very irksome duty. It is recommended that for the smooth working and efficiency of the port examination in Bombay, Dr. Crimmin should be given a sufficient staff equal to all emergencies.

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the rains the area in the Central Provinces sown with cotton this season is larger than last year. The total number of acres under cultivation is 691,700 acres which gives an increase of 4 per cent. According to the final report on the cotton crop the prospects have greatly deteriorated since the beginning of October. The condition of the chief cotton-producing districts is serious. The plants have not only suffered from want of rain, but from abnormal and scorching heat. It is computed that with a rainfall of 15 inches a moderate yield can be expected, but in Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, and Nagpur, the chief cotton districts, the rain only measured just over twelve inches at the highest point. Even in these districts there have been extraordinary local variations. Showers throughout the monsoon were unevenly distributed, and as a consequence, some of the best soils have produced the worst crops. An accurate estimate of the year's outturn is most difficult to arrive at, but it is computed at a six-anna crop. The actual yield works out to 59,464 bales as compared with 121,619 bales, which were gathered the previous year. The yield is therefore less than half that of last year, and 20 per cent. less than the average crop of the ten years preceding 1898. The export of cotton has been brisk during the past year, but it is likely to fall off very soon. The scarcity of cotton in Berar and Khandesh has increased the demand, and prices range from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per maund, which is 50 per cent. higher than that prevailing last year.

THE management of the District Gardens in the Central Provinces during the year just closed shows an improvement on the two previous seasons. The receipts from the sale of produce rose, the increase being generally distributed. This is due to the good mango and sugarcane crops, to the successful cultivation of surplus land, and to the increase in the number of subscribers. The expenditure has fallen off by more than Rs. 1,000, and in this connection the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner differ somewhat. The Deputy Commissioner in criticising the decrease says that the savings could have been profitably laid out in a variety of ways instead of allowing it to lapse to Government. The Commissioner though agreeing with him in this view, thinks that the decrease in expenditure is a matter for congratulation and apparently does not grudge the sum saved returning to the Government purse.

THE first forecast of the oil-seed crop in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1899-1900 shows the total area at 1,214,803 acres, or a decrease of 931,794 acres as compared with the preceding year, Aurangabad Division alone contributing 559,807 acres to the decrease. The estimated yield is 23 against 63 of last year. This unfavourable result of the crops is due to the failure of the monsoon and the heavy drought which ensued after some good rain in the month of September. The cotton crop report of H. H. Nizam's Dominions says the total area under cotton cultivation this year is 1,329,882 acres, or a falling-off of 408,497 acres as compared with the acreage of last year. The monsoon which promised to be a favourable one in the beginning failed in July and August, and though there was a break at the beginning of September the drought which has continued up till now makes it likely that the estimate of the out-turn which is put down at 28 will have to be revised in the second forecast.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD, who is starting for the Cape to take over command of the 3rd Brigade, takes with him his present D. A. A. G. at Umballa, Major G. J. Younghusband of the Guides.

IT is probable that General Wodehouse, now commanding the Presidency District, will officiate in command of the Secunderabad District, *vice* General Tucker, ordered to South Africa.

THE quantity of gold produced and despatched to England since 21st September, 1899, by the Hyderabad-Deccan Company and the Wondalli Deccan Company respectively, is as follows:—Hyderabad Deccan Company, 272·55 ozs.; Windalli Gold Mines 637·56 ozs.; total 910·11 ozs.

AT Gilgit, a slight shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday morning, followed by one more severe at 4-52. No serious damage was done.

CAPTAIN DAVIES, 1-5th Gurkhas, on special duty with the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops at Chilas, was found dead in bed on Friday morning with a bullet wound in the forehead. He was officiating as Political Officer in Chilas, after Captain Dews departure, and until relieved a few day ago by Mr. Macpherson.

CATAIN W. E. BRADSHAW, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in the successful affair at Zouthpan's Drift on Wednesday last, was an officer of great promise. He was in particular an enthusiast on the subject of mounted infantry, at which he had worked for years, and when the two battalions were being formed for the Army Corps in October, he was specially selected for employment with one of them. Mounted infantry well employed may yet do a great deal in South Africa; and it is a real loss that an officer who was so well qualified for the work should have been cut off at his first encounter with the enemy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th November, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 190,283 maunds, and Rs. 63,265 in the earnings.

LI HUNG-CHANG has been appointed by the Empress Dowager Imperial Commissioner of Commercial Affairs and has been commanded to visit the various Treaty Ports and thoroughly investigate commercial affairs therein.

THE native bullion dealer at Calcutta, charged with counterfeiting the trade mark of the Chartered Bank by falsely stamping bars of gold, was on Friday sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

HERR VON WALDHAUSEN, the German Consul-General in India, has rejoined his appointment in Calcutta on return from leave.

IT is officially estimated that the rice available for export from Burma will be 1,942,230 tons of cargo rice, or about 17 per cent. above the figures for the past year.

ON the occasion of the lunar eclipse last week the sale of railway tickets for Benares was forbidden at all stations in the plague area. The prohibition ended on the 15th instant.

THE Government of the United States have decided that all British subjects visiting the Philippines must have passports. These will be checked at the American Consulate at Singapore.

THE Meteorological Reports for the next few weeks will be studied with almost as much interest as those which are issued in the monsoon period, so much will depend on the winter rains. The area over which famine in a severe or modified form now extends is very large, for if the North-West Provinces, Bengal, Assam and the southern part of the Peninsula be excluded the whole remainder of India may be said to be feeling the effects of the failure of the rains. In the Central Provinces the people are seeking relief in hundreds of thousands, and similarly in Kathiawar, Baroda, the greater portion of Rajputana and in several districts of the Punjab the figures are steadily mounting up week by week. The distress already is severe, but it should be remembered that as in 1897 the worst pinch will come next spring and summer. Plentiful rain during the ensuing cold weather may do much to save the position, but with scanty showers where there is now only scarcity there will be famine, and a general rise in prices all over the country must inevitably follow. Fortunately there is a 95 per cent. rice crop in Bengal while in Burma the prospect is excellent. The Local Governments which are directly responsible for saving the people from the worst effects of a bad monsoon are taking every precaution to meet the demand that will soon come for relief on a large scale; while the Viceroy, having seen with his own eyes how matters stand in some of the Provinces, has gained knowledge which will be of the greatest service hereafter. In the various Native States, where already large numbers of people are receiving relief, careful supervision will need to be exercised by the Political Agents and British Officers placed on famine duty; but there would seem to be every inclination on the part of the Durbars to do their duty manfully and not to wait upon events. Money will have to be freely spent, but the ruling Chiefs know that they will receive the sympathy and support of Government in their efforts and in any financial operations, such as the raising of loans which they may have to undertake.

THE object of the issue of the proclamation which appears in our telegraphic columns is merely to enable the authorities to constitute a prize court at Aden. The proclamation has to issue by the Viceroy, as he is the Vice-Admiral of India.

ZOUTSPAN'S DRIFT, the scene of a smart action in which the Boers have been dislodged, is the most westerly of the fords crossing the Orange River from the Free State into Cape Colony. Thence a road leads direct to Fauresmith, Jagersfontein and Thompsburg on the Bloemfontein main railway.

THE famine returns for the past week show over 2 1-4 million of persons on the list, or an increase over the preceding week of 266,000. The figures have risen in every case except in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency, where a slight decrease has taken place; but of the grand total given above nearly 600,000 belong to Native States.

MANY years ago a Director-General of the Army Medical Service fixed the minimum establishment at 890, and qualified that number as "perilously low." In spite of recent additions to the British Army, the Royal Army Medical Corps has been kept below even that number, and at present the establishment is only 833. In times of peace the deficiency has been kept more or less out of sight by the employment of large numbers of retired officers, but the war has mercilessly exposed the weakness, and it remains to be seen how it will be met in the future. On November 1st, there were 140 officers of the R. A. M. C. left available. The mobilisation of the 5th Division necessitated the employment of some 50 of these, and it is difficult to see how the 6th and 7th Divisions will be supplied with their full complement and how the inevitable casualties will be made good. A large number of Civil Surgeons from England have already been sent out, and others are available locally for duty in Base Hospitals. But the supply is by no means unlimited, as the ordinary private practitioner finds enough difficulty in earning a livelihood without sacrificing the labour of years to a stipend of a pound a day in a foreign country. As the "British Medical Journal" says, "we challenge contradiction that our Army Medical establishment should at least consist of 1,000 officers;" and it is to be hoped that the new Army Estimates will be framed accordingly.

A FREE fight with sticks took place at Mombassa between a batch of about thirty women, half of them Swahilies and half Mwamenyema. The fight lasted several hours. Many heads were cracked. There were about twenty native policemen standing looking on. No European Officer was present. No arrests have been made. The row sprang from an accusation of theft by one woman against another in Mayembeni on Thursday, and the respective clansfolk took sides at once.

THE two well-known dacoits, Chittoo and Mittoo of Ferozepore district, have been sentenced to death, and another of their party to transportation for life. No trace has yet been found of the four prisoners that escaped out of Jail in last month.

AN Australian naturalist found black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table, so he made tar circles on four pieces of paper and put one under each leg of the table. Ants will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found the ants busily at work again; and looking at the tar circles found each one was bridged by bits of sand, which the clever ants had brought in from the street.

AT Portarlington, N. S. W., on Nov. 26 a woman residing on a farm near the town was awakened by a man entering her room. He tried to assault her, but she screamed and struggled, and he struck her on the side of the head, inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed copiously, and then left. Strange to say, a girl 9 years of age was sleeping in an adjoining room, but did not hear any noise. The man had entered by the window of the bedroom, having a chaff bag outside the window to prevent his tracks being seen. Suspicion fell upon a person residing in the vicinity, and the woman stated that he was her assailant, but subsequently she withdrew the assertion, and the man was liberated.

IT is notified that the Government of the United States of America has decided that it is necessary for all British subjects visiting the Philippine Islands to provide themselves with passports to prove their nationality.

ACCORDING to the Pan-Germanic Press, the "emancipation from Rome" movement extends to 323 localities and includes 7,751 conversions. There have been 4,817 cases in Bohemia, 1,373 in Lower Austria, 930 in Styria, 198 in Moravia, 72 in Salzburg, 95 in Corinthia, 67 in Upper Austria, 77 in the Tyrol, 18 in Silesia, and 104 in other places.

THE continuation of the debate in the Austrian Lower House on the various Bills dealing with the Hungarian, compromise on Nov. 28, gave rise to most tumultuous scenes, especially when M. Breznovski a Bohemian deputy, in the course of a violent speech, made a series of charges against the Social Democrats, to which the latter retorted with cries of "Shameless fellow?" "Disgraceful!" "Miserable lies!" "Rascal!" and the like. M. Breznovski asked that a committee of disapproval should be appointed. The President declared that he would have the necessary measures taken. The Imperial ordinances relating to the Ausgleich Bills were referred to a committee, and the House adjourned.

PRIVATE FRANK MASSEY, twenty-three, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, which leaves for South Africa this week, was at the Kent assizes on Nov. 28 sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for wounding Lieutenant M. G. Crofton, of the same regiment. On Nov. 7, Massey broke into the lieutenant's quarters during the night, and dealt him a severe blow on the forehead with a pistol, the blow breaking the weapon. Lieutenant Crofton, who was not quite stunned, jumped out of bed and saw Massey dash through the doorway. On the floor was found the lieutenant's sword, which had been taken out of its scabbard. When charged the prisoner said: "I wish I had killed him. I would have cut his head off if the sword had been sharp enough." He now alleged that he was in liquor at the time of the assault.

A TELEGRAM has been received by Mr. A. L. Baird who represents the Australasian Amateur Athletic Union in London, that the projected visit of an Australasian athletic team to Europe next year has been abandoned. No reason is assigned for the action, but it is probable that the necessary money to send over a representative team was not forth coming. Preliminary arrangements had already been made for a joint meeting at Manchester, under the auspices of the Manchester Athletic Club and the Australasian officials, and negotiations were in progress to arrange contests with England at London, Scotland at Edinburgh, and Ireland at Dublin.

AT the Mansion House Police Court, on Nov. 7 Ralph Vane Usher, twenty-three, described as an artist, was brought before the Lord Mayor on a warrant, charged with obtaining money by false pretences. It appeared from the sworn information of Mr. Charles Riches, an electrician, in the employ of the Electrical Engineering Company, Gracechurch Street, that in April he went on behalf of the firm to a house in West Hampstead to fit it with electric light. The accused was employed at the house as an artist, and in the course of conversation he represented to Riches that on the anniversary of his birthday, Sept. 17, he came into a legacy of 13,000*l.*, which had been bequeathed to him by his late father, who had filled the position of manager to a firm in Rangoon. He added that he had had half of that sum, but had spent it in London and Brighton, being known at the latter place as the "Indian Prince." Believing the prisoner's story, Riches allowed him to board and lodge at his house for five months; he obtained also for him employment until the date upon which he was supposed to receive the other half of the legacy, which the prisoner said, was to be paid through a firm in Cornhill, but suddenly the prisoner disappeared, and was not heard of again until he was arrested by Sergeant Willis, City Police, at Manchester. The prisoner was remanded.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS TAKES THE COMMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALL THE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

MILITIA, YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 17, 10-30 P.M.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa, Lord Kitchener will be Chief of the Staff.

It is officially announced that all sections of the Reservists will be called out. Eleven Militia Battalions are to be embodied and, with strong selected Contingents of Yeomanry and Volunteers, will be sent to South Africa.

It has also been decided that the Colonial offers of military assistance be accepted.

GENERAL BULLER WILL COMMAND IN NATAL.

MOVEMENTS ON WESTERN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 18, 2-10 A.M.

The War Office announces that as the Natal Campaign is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send out Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa with Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff.

Lord Methuen reports that Lieutenant Chandos Pole was taken prisoner while going to meet a flag of truce

General Gatacre, on December 17, removed the troops and stores to Sterkstroom.

General French has established his headquarters at Arondel.

A Boer Commando is reported to be moving south from Jacobsdal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROBERTS APPOINTED TO CHIEF COMMAND, SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has been appointed to the Chief Command in South Africa with Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff.

RECONNAISSANCE BY LORD METHUEN.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

A Reuter's despatch from Modder River, dated the 15th inst., states that Lord Methuen to-day personally directed a reconnaissance by the Ninth Brigade, supported by Artillery.

The enemy unmasked two guns, one of which we dismantled and returned to camp scatheless.

The Yorkshires' withdrawal after the fight at Magersfontein was effected unflinchingly. They held the upper drift of the Modder the whole day and prevented the enemy from crossing.

LORD METHUEN'S BASE OF OPERATIONS.

It is understood that the Modder River will be the base of the northward operations, being a strong natural position with plenty of water.

News from Mafeking, dated the 12th instant, states that the Boers have given up bombarding the place and are now trying to starve out the garrison.

Colonel Plumer's Rhodesian flying column has been stopped by the flooded condition of the Crocodile River.

The Boers on the Northern frontier have retired to the Interior.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Transports Gascon, Sumatra, Avoca, and Tintagal Castle have sailed for the Cape.

IMPORTANT CALL UPON THE MILITIA YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEERS.

The Government acting upon the advice of the military authorities have decided to call out the remaining sections of the Army Reserves and to allow the whole of the Militia to volunteer for service outside the Kingdom.

A force of Yeomanry Cavalry will also be selected for service in South Africa.

Arrangements are in progress for the employment in South Africa of a strong contingent of carefully-selected Volunteers.

SEVENTH DIVISION PROCEEDS AT ONCE.

The Seventh Division for South Africa is to proceed without delay with Artillery, including howitzers.

MORE MOUNTED CORPS TO BE RAISED.

The Commander in South Africa is authorised to continue to raise local mounted corps.

It is also intended to despatch a further mounted force from home.

DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS' SON.

It is officially announced that Lieut. the Hon'ble J. Roberts of the King's Royal Rifles has died of his wounds at Colenso.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The official statement says as the campaign in Natal, in the opinion of Government, is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Buller, it has been decided to send General Roberts to the Cape as the Commander-in-Chief.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO OSBORNE.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

It is officially announced that owing to the situation in South Africa her Majesty the Queen has postponed her departure from Windsor for Osborne until after Christmas, her Majesty desiring to be near London.

GENERAL GATACRE AND GENERAL FRENCH.

General Gatacre has removed his head-quarters to Sterkstroom from Putter's Kraal.

General French has established his head-quarters at Arundel.

Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell, of the Coldstream Guards was taken prisoner at Modder River on the 14th inst., while meeting a flag of truce.

THE NEWSPAPERS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD ROBERTS AND LORD KITCHENER.

The newspapers this morning unanimously approve the despatch of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to the seat of war.

They also express gratification at the energy displayed by the Government in the matter of additional reinforcements for South Africa.

NOTHING FURTHER FROM GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

Nothing further has been received from General Buller beyond his first despatch and list of casualties.

GRAVITY OF THE CRISIS.

The gravity of the crisis is universally recognised.

Several papers severely blame the persistent ignoring of the elementary rules of tactics displayed both at Modder River and the Tugela River.

THE TUGELA DISASTER.

GENERAL GATACRE'S ACTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, December 17, states that desperate efforts were made by our troops to rescue the guns at Tugela, and many lost their lives in the attempt. Lieutenant Hon'ble J. Robert, son of Lord Roberts, was amongst those who assisted in this forlorn hope. He was dangerously wounded with a bullet in the stomach. Captain Schofield and drivers, by desperate bravery, saved two guns. It appears the drifts are two miles apart, and an order for General Hildyard to advance was not given until General Hart had retired. Experts blame General Buller for dividing his forces. The news caused a general collapse on the Stock Exchange.

At Magersfontein the total casualties were 963; the Black Watch lost 112 killed, 182 wounded, and 111 missing On the 15th, Lord Methuen again shelled the Boers' position, which has been increased and strengthened.

In a speech to his troops, General Gatacre said that the attack on Stormberg would have been victorious, but for a bit of bad luck at the last moment.

THE WAR AND INDIAN TROOPS.

News from South Africa has cast a gloom over Calcutta, though no one here for a moment believes that the check in the British advance is anything more than a mere temporary one. Nothing has transpired regarding the sending of more toops from India and it is presumably, therefore, considered unnecessary to do so. Everyone, however, is agreed that should it be wanted, India can contribute a large force whether of British troops to take their places in the fighting line or native troops to guard the outlying colonies and for garrison duty at the Cape, while British regiments, now engaged in these duties, proceed to the seat of war. Meanwhile the Calcutta Light Horse are forming a Reserve Corps and Volunteers generally are hoping to have a chance of making themselves useful.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ROBERTS.

Lieutenant Roberts who has been killed at Tugela, was the only son of Lord Roberts, and there now remains no one to carry the title on.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The death is announced of General Sir Gerald Graham.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome left for Colombo and Australia, at 3 p.m., to-day.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party arrived at Calcutta to-day. The Volunteers and a detachment of the King's Royal Rifles furnished guard-of-honours while the Calcutta Light Horse and the Viceroy's Bodyguard escorted the carriages to the Government House, where the Lieutenant-Governor, the General Commanding, and the Civil and Military Officers, and a gathering of the general public awaited his Excellency. The Viceroy looks exceedingly fit after his tour.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived at Calcutta.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenants Ollivant, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Nusserabad, and Johnson, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, Secunderabad, are appointed to the Chinese Regiment, and proceed to Wei-Hai-Wei, immediately.

Veterinary Colonel Thompson has returned from leave and resumed charge of the Army Veterinary Department, relieving Colonel Reilly who reverts to Madras.

An increase from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 has been sanctioned in monthly allowance to army school-mistresses serving in India who are unmarried or widows; and also an allowance of Rs. 20 monthly to those whose husbands are civilians or pensioners, both grants taking effect from the 30th October last.

The appointment of Colonel Purdy, to succeed General Curties as Colonel-on-the-Staff, R.A., Punjab, is officially sanctioned.

The Mishmi Expeditionary Force has been strengthened by another detachment of the Lakhimpore Military Police for employment on the lines of communication and escort duties.

THE NIZAM AND HIS RELATIONS WITH THE MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 18.

The Nizam's visit to the Minister last night was associated with a brilliant demonstration and from the cordiality which prevailed all misapprehensions regarding the relations between his Highness and his Excellency are dispelled.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minute.
Turkey	16	3	25 p.m.	40	5
Teheran	18	2	...	1	2
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	56	...	2
" Karachi	...	29	...	3
" Madras	...	39	...	1

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THE PETIT HALL.

The Corporation resumed consideration of Dr. Katrak's proposition approving of the draft agreement prepared by the Municipal solicitors and the solicitors of Bai Avabai, in connection with the erection of the Nassarwanji Petit Public Hall. Against this proposition Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan had moved an amendment for the postponement of the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Talyarkhan remarked that the object with which he had moved the amendment at the last meeting was to enable the members to properly study the several alterations and conditions embodied in the draft agreement. But as that object was now satisfied he asked permission of the meeting to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Hormusji Chothia, the seconder of the amendment, having refused to agree to that course, the debate was continued.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said it seemed to him that there needed to be no great difficulty in the Corporation coming to settlement about the matter. He, however, thought that it was not right to make any material alterations in the original terms which were settled and accepted by the Corporation. As regarded the cost of the building he thought they could not in fairness make Bai Dinbai and her representatives liable for any excess in the expenditure. At the same time the agreement should be so worded as to preclude the possibility of the cost of the building exceeding five lakhs. With regard to the fourth clause, which gave the Committee absolute descretion in the matter of granting permission for the use of the Hall, Mr. Mehta remarked that such a power should be left in the hands of the Corporation as originally intended. This condition was essential in view of the fact that such a power was liable to be abused. He cited the Bombay Town Hall as an instance in point, remarking that though the public had subscribed very largely for the erection of that Hall, the Government had kept to themselves the right of refusing the use of the Hall to the public when they thought fit. This very fact had prompted the Corporation to keep this right to themselves in the original draft, and it was desirable to restore that clause. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the draft agreement be approved; that the first clause be amended as follows: "that the donor shall not be liable for any excess of expenditure and that the Corporation shall complete the Hall within the amount placed at their disposal;" and that in clause 4 the words "at the discretion of the Committee" be omitted and the words "sanction of the Corporation" be restored.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the amendment.

Mr. Shroff remarked that his experience as a member of the Corporation for fifteen years had convinced him that the Municipality were unable to carry out any large undertaking within the estimated cost. With regard to the present scheme he had his misgivings. So far as their present Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were concerned, they had perfect confidence in them and he thought they would keep the expenditure within bounds. But these officers were birds of passage. Mr. Harvey might be promoted to some higher Government appointment and Mr. Murzban might retire before the erection of the building was completed. He thought they should entrust the work of erection to some respectable contractor and get clear of any risk in the matter.

Mr. Kabraji was in favour of retaining the right of granting permission for the use of the Hall in the hands of the Committee.

Dr. Viegas said that Mr. Shroff had been soft-soaping the Commissioner when he said that they were not going to have a better Commissioner or a better Executive Engineer. If there was any excess at all both the citizens and the Corporation would be ready and willing to make up the deficiency.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed supported the views, expressed by Mr. Shroff, and suggested that the contract might be given as a whole, or in part so as to avoid any risk of an excess.

Dr. Bhalchundra said that the fear expressed by two of the speakers was groundless. After an expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation, he felt quite sure that the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer would take care to see that the estimates were not in any way exceeded.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Shroff and Dr. Janmahomed, and he trusted that after the assurance given by Dr. Bhalchandra there was not much fear of an excess.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha did not think that the estimates would be exceeded. Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, had completed almost all the works within their estimates. Lord Reay, their late Governor, publicly paid a great compliment to Mr. Murzban that he had carried out all the works entrusted to him, as Executive Engineer under Government, within their estimates.

Dr. Katrak having replied on the debate, Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was also carried as a substantive motion.

BOMBAY THEATRES.

On the motion of Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to report (a) any addition and in what bye-laws, relating to theatres was necessary in view of the last report of the Health Officer on the subject; and whether there was any special rule or bye-law regulating the means of egress and ingress in such buildings.

CONDEMNED HOUSES.

The following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. K. N. Wadia was carried: "That the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation a report every quarter, showing the number of houses visited in each of the wards, the number of those declared U. H. H., the number of notices served for repairs and for pulling down, the number of houses vacated after they were declared U. H. H., the number of prosecutions for non-compliance with notices for repairs pulling down and vacating, and the number of cases in which over-crowding was detected and removed."

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

ALARMING FIRE ON BOARD A VESSEL.

The steam-ship "Dan of Arlie" arrived in Bombay Harbour, about half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, from London, via Karachi, with two passengers and a general cargo, including eighty tons of ammunition, and dropped anchor at the explosive anchorage. At a quarter past 8 o'clock, when the carpenter was going his rounds, he discovered that smoke was issuing from the hatch of the after-hold. He immediately reported the matter to the Captain, who went up and saw that a fire was smouldering right under the powder magazine. The ship's pumps were at once set to work, and the boats ordered to be lowered. The smoke continued to emanate from the ship in increasing volumes and it was feared that if the ammunition, which had been stored in the hold next to the after-hold had caught fire, the result would have been disastrous to life and property. The Captain ordered the majority of the native crew to take to their boats and they were then towed away about a mile by the steam launch "Cutty Sark," which afterwards returned to the ship. As the fire approached the hold in which the ammunition (gunpowder, cordite, dynamite and gun cotton) had been stored, the Captain in order to avert the danger, ordered the hoses to be placed in the hold, with a view of flooding the after-part of the ship. This was done, and about 10 o'clock when the Port Trust steam launch Princess went alongside the vessel, it was ascertained that the fire was out and that her services were not required. Captain Jarnis and European Officers, who succeeded in getting the fire under by flooding, deserved all the credit, for they behaved themselves with great courage and presence of mind in their operations. Great credit was also due to Mr. Mackenzie, the Pilot, who brought the ship in, and for the manner in which he went ashore and got the various launches under steam and returned with Captain J. R. Deane, the Harbour Master. The cause of fire and the amount of damage cannot be estimated at present. Two police boats were on the flanks to prevent any vessel going near the steamer. Besides the employes the steamer also brought a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown and Mrs. Jarnis as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

Messrs. Chubb and Son's neat Pocket Diary for 1900 is a particularly smart publication. The Calendar of notable anniversaries is followed by a Diary recording a burglary or attempted burglary for almost every day of the year but leaving space for private entries. A note at the end of the handy and well-bound little book draws attention to Messrs. Chubb's key registration system whereby, for the sum of half-a crown, one can have a bunch of keys registered at Chubb's for life. The finder will see Chubb's label on the key chain, which is given in with the registration fee, and will, if he be an honest man, send the keys to the address on the label. The loser reports his loss direct to Chubb. It is an ingenious method of helping the helpless to recover their keys.

A "Dalziel" telegram from New York states that the captain of the barque Silicon, which has arrived there from the Arctic regions, reports finding a deserted Russian ship of old-fashioned pattern. He and some of the members of the crew of the Silicon boarded the ship and found the hatches battened down and the doors fastened. They forced an entry and discovered that the vessels had a cargo of furs in fine condition, while the log and letters on board stated that the vessel had been abandoned in 1848. The supposition is that the vessel had reached high latitudes, and having been frozen in by the icebergs ever since had only just thawed out. The captain possesses many interesting relics brought from the vessel.

GENERAL NIXON ON THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cablegrams say that the English public are becoming impatient at the delay in our method of carrying on the war in the Transvaal. It is however to be hoped that they will be made to understand properly that they themselves and their Press are greatly to blame in the matter. Does any one believe that the hysterical shrieking regarding our losses does not react on their Generals and make them cautious in making frontal attacks which have hitherto always gained us success and without which we are not likely to be victorious in the present war of military mistakes. It is easy to see that the Boer tactics are to delay us in order to obtain the intervention of the Foreign Powers in Europe who are so very antagonistic to England, hence they occupy fortified positions in almost inaccessible mountains and invite our attacks but they carefully abstain from making attacks themselves, simply that they may be able to prolong the war. The British public displaced his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge from the post as Commander-in-Chief, had he still held office he would have selected officers who were accustomed to, and experienced in, South African and Boer Warfare. Sir George White had no previous experience in the country. One of the greatest essentials to success is to understand your enemy and his tactics, but it is surmised that Sir George was selected for command in Natal as it was arranged that he should be the not improbable successor of the present incumbent at the Horse Guards and Sir Redvers Buller's nomination was most likely due to the same reason. I venture to think that had the Duke been still at the head of affairs, Sir Charles Warren would have been in command, a man who with his coadjutors, Lord Carrington and Lord Methuen, obtained the applause of the English section of the inhabitants of the Cape Colony during the last decade. I would ask why are the very strong bodies of Cape Colonials of English descent not made use of as partisans in this war, they were burning with ardour to avenge Majuba, and one may now pause and reflect whether they are not perhaps being made subservient to the military authorities now in South Africa, and their valour and ardour crushed out of them under the heel of military jealousy, and their impatience for the fray allowed to ooze away under the pressure of interminable delay. The Dutch Boers have a great respect for the fighting powers of the Colonial-born Englishmen, and they are aware that they would not be led into ambuscades, or as the Dutch term it "verneuked," by their artifices and traps for our troops which they have so successfully practised on our military officers. Lord Methuen is well up to the Dutch tactics, so he has worked first to unmask their position and then entrenched himself in front of the fortified position occupied by Mynher Cronje before Jacobsdal on the Modder River. Has the Staff College taught our commanders to discard the old system of advance and rear guards and flanking parties on the line of march and all the necessary precautions of scouting as a preliminary to the advance of the main body? Judicious working of the London Press may lodge a man in high command, but it will not fit him to discriminate correctly who are the most fitted to carry out the peculiar tactics required in a country whereof they have no experience, or of an enemy whose methods are not our methods. The English public is hugging itself with the idea that the war will be brought to a speedy conclusion, but this is a delusion, it would be as well for them to divest from their English minds as even when Pretoria and Bloemfontein are occupied, the guerilla war will be continued for years afterwards in the Zoutpansberg which has been fortified and provisioned. The Drakensberg will also not improbably be another point from which the war will be carried on. I have used the word rebellion advisedly as I witnessed the Boers who are really British subjects make their trek from the Colony, and the Boers now fighting us are the descendants of men who were British subjects. The Dutch Boers of the Cape Colony proper have no real grievance against us, for although an alien race, the British Government have given them a parliament of their own, and being the majority of the population they practically manage their own affairs. They actually outnumber the English in the proportion of four to one. The people in England might advantageously insist that the English-born Cape Colonists who have been organised in the colony should be given a free hand under their own officers to carry on a partisan war with their enemies. I would call attention to Colonel Baden-Powell's gallant defence of Mafeking, and point out that the majority of his men belong to the Cape Colony. In former years we made use of our gallant Indian Army to fight the Dutch in Negapatam and Java, and the French in Pondicherry and Egypt and the sooner we utilise it again in the hills of South Africa, the sooner will the war be brought to a conclusion. The note excluding the Indian troops from employment might on reconsideration be rescinded as the Boers have at least double the number of fighting men than they are credited with, and the native army would be admirable auxiliaries in hill warfare. In conclusion I would point out, that we lose many more men by surrender than by a judicious frontal attack. I was a member of the Cape Legislative Assembly for some years and I mention the fact merely to state that I have had considerable experience in the affairs of the Cape Colony and represented the largest Boer constituency in the Parliament, and much regret that the necessity for war should have arisen, but having begun it is to be hoped that it will be carried out to a successful issue, and that the previous policy of a hollow truce to make things pleasant for the time being will not be adopted again.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON.
Major-General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Dec. 13.

MILITARY NOTES.

Colonel Neville Chamberlain, on the withdrawal of the Khyber Force, will take up the Officiating Command of the Bundelkhand District, Colonel More-Molyneux reverting to his substantive appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore, and Colonel G. Richardson, Officiating as Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, vice Dening.

Major Whittaker-Allen is appointed A.-A.-G. vice Colonel Prickett, Lucknow, whose tenure shortly expires.

Owing to anthrax amongst its horses the 54th Field Battery will not attend the camp at Pur.

The Government have sanctioned a grant to lady nurses engaged in India for the Indian Nursing Service of travelling allowances when proceeding to join their first appointment.

The following appointments and postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been approved by the War Office: Lieutenant-Colonel F. Waldron, now at Home, to the Royal Field Artillery in India; Captain Heath, 43rd Field Battery, Shorncliffe, to E. Battery R. H. A., Kirkee; Captain Gray, No. 1, Mountain Battery, Landi Kotal, to 23rd Eastern Division, Shoeburyness; Captain Easton, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Quetta, to the 17th Southern Division, Malta; Captain Johnstone, late Adjutant, Sussex Volunteer Artillery, to the 18th Western Division, Bombay; Captain Robinson, Derajat Mountain Battery, to the 21st Southern Division, Portsmouth; Captain Hepper, to the 9th Eastern Division, Allahabad; Captain Fitzroy, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Bara Gali, to the 11th Southern Division, Roorkee; Captain Paine, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, to 26th Eastern Division, Bombay; Lieutenant Thomson, 21st Southern Division, Portsmouth, to the 55th Field Battery, Saugor; Lieutenant Mathew-Lannowe, 9th Mountain Battery, Mandalay, to the 31st Field Battery, Madras.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The following are Mr. Fred. Armfield's quotations for the Viceroy's Cup on Dec. 14th:—

Even against Muloolas.
9 to 2 against Vanitas.
9 to 2 against Strathroy.
12 to 1 against Keenau.
12 to 1 against Vedette.
12 to 1 against Seonides.
20 to 1 against Moth.
20 to 1 against Cherry.
20 to 1 against Gluten.
25 to 1 against Catspaw.
20 to 1 against Joxteth.
20 to 1 against North British.
30 to 1 against Forest.
30 to 1 against Up Guards.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 1.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S POSITION.

Sir Edward Clarke's position with his constituents has been so seriously affected by the attitude which he took up on the South African policy of the Government that he has deemed it advisable to announce that he will not again contest Plymouth. There can be no doubt that the most damaging attack made in the House of Commons upon Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy was made by the great Tory lawyer. It was he who drew from the Colonial Secretary the admission that a despatch which anybody understood to be a rejection of proposals made by President Kruger was intended to be an acceptance. He then proved that this despatch, intended to be an acceptance, was written just two days after what Sir William Harcourt called the "provocative" Birmingham speech, in which Mr. Chamberlain spoke of Oom Paul as a man from whom concessions were wrung "like drops from a sponge," and warned him that the "sands were running out." Naturally this led to an increase of the trouble which had arisen before and now Sir Edward has sent the following letter to the Chairman of the Plymouth Conservative Association:—

"I have fully considered the matters which were discussed when I had the pleasure of seeing you and Mr. Shelly in London, and I understand that the Executive Committee concur in the opinion you then expressed that the strong feeling which has been aroused in Plymouth by my speeches with regard to the cause of the war with the Transvaal Republic would imperil our success at the General Election if I were one of the candidates.

"I see no reason to doubt the correctness of that opinion. Much may happen before this Parliament is dissolved; but I look forward to the General Election with the hope and expectation that the Unionists of Plymouth will then regain the position which they held from 1885 to 1895, and I should deplore, and will strive to prevent, any division in the Conservative ranks which would imperil that result.

"I ask you, therefore, to inform the Executive Committee and the constituency, by the publication of this letter, that I do not propose again to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the borough. I have arranged to come down, as usual, during the first week of January, and to address the constituency at the Guildhall, on the evening of January 3rd, but if, in view of the announcement I am now making, it would be more convenient to you and the Executive Committee that the meeting should be postponed to a later date, I shall be happy to meet your wishes.

"You have an excellent candidate in my friend Mr. Ivor Guest, and I do not doubt that you will easily find another. I hope that before, and at the time of, the election I shall have opportunities of using in their behalf any influence I have with the constituency which, for nearly twenty years, it has been my pride and happiness to represent."

The Executive Committee have decided not to ask for a postponement of the meeting referred to. Not only in this letter, but in a speech which, since writing it, he has delivered at the Constitutional Club, does he make plain that although he may differ on certain points, he is prepared to give a loyal support to the general policy of the Government in South Africa. In his speech he said that:—"As to the war itself, there could be no question as to the issue—(loud cheers)—every man would pledge his means and his life if necessary in the carrying on of a war to which the country was already committed. (Loud cheers.) For England to admit that she was not prepared to assert her supremacy in South Africa would be fatal to her honor and to the future of the Empire. (Cheers.) He believed the British flag would wave over these territories—(cheers)—but it did not very much matter to any population what form of government it lived under—(loud cries of "Oh!")—so long as it secured the people the peaceful following of their pursuits, the enjoyment of the results of their industry, and a similarity of privilege with regard to their political rights. He trusted that after the war there would be a willingness to accept the results, and to live under the firm, equitable, and just government which would be established, but it must be remembered that at the time of the raid there was a disinclination on the part of some of the Outlanders of Johannesburg to accept the British flag. When the victory of the British arms was complete, they must restore peace to South Africa; secure that there should never be set up any arsenal or military preparations which could imperil the peace of the country, and give an equality of rights with as little mention of supremacy as possible. (Cries of "no" and "hear, hear.") They were determined to maintain the honour and fame of their country, and that the progress of their Imperial sway should always be associated with freedom and justice and the progress, fellowship, and friendship of all the different races that came beneath their rule. (Loud cheers.)"

SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE WAR.

Sir Edward belongs to the Imperial School of Liberals, and his opinions on all matters of foreign and colonial policy are of special weight, for several reasons. He is one of the most promising of the young men on the Opposition front bench, he is identified with the Rosebery group, and more particularly he has had experience as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in which he just made a distinguished mark. Speaking to the Junior Liberal Association at Stockton, of which he is President, Sir Edward alluded to the position of affairs in South Africa. He said that whilst the Government showed no disposition to recent criticism of the war, some of their supporters did. He listened to the Earl of Kimberley's speech at Newcastle, and thought that the Government could not but feel it was the speech of a patriotic man. Yet, shortly after, that distinguished and veracious commercial traveller, Lord Charles Beresford, whose speeches descended upon them from all parts of the country like showers of meteors, dealt with Lord Kimberley's speech, and showed great sensitiveness in his criticism with reference to the remarks upon the policy of the Government after Majuba, putting the very harshest constructions upon it, and making it appear as if it was a very real and important point at the present time. But what happened after Majuba had a very remote relevance to what was happening now. (Hear, hear.) It was their patriotic duty at the present time to do all they could to promote unity of public opinion, and not to divide it. He himself was content on the merits of this question to stand on the same firm and clear ground which Mr. Asquith described so well in his recent speech. He agreed with what he said, that there was a great deal in the new diplomacy which he neither admired nor understood.

THE PRESS AND COMPANY-PROMOTING.

Allegations as to bribery of the Press, similar to those made in the case of Mr. Hooley, have been made in connection with the winding-up of the Industrial Contracts Corporation Company. This is one of the Companies with which the Lord Mayor of London has been mixed up, and in connection with which there had been made certain charges, against which, on Lord Mayor's Day, he announced in the law-courts and in the presence of the Lord Chief Justice, that he was ready and anxious to defend himself. One sequel to that unprecedented proceeding at a civic ceremony is the enquiry instituted before Mr. Justice Wright into the affairs of the above company. Among the expenses of promotion was an item for £38,295, under the heading of "Press and Publicity." In reference to this item, Mr. Mendel, one of the directors, when under examination mentioned a number of journals in a suggestive association. The "Westminster Gazette," which was not mentioned in the matter, says:—"In what has come to be known as the Lord Mayor's case there were some sensational statements made with regard to the Press. In connexion with the promotion of a certain company it was alleged that a large sum of money was spent in paying various newspapers for friendly notices of the prospectus. We need hardly say that we have no desire to palliate any corruption of the Press; but it may be pointed out that statements of this kind ought to be received with a certain amount of caution. There is a difference between offering and accepting, a member of the staff of a paper may possibly be bribed without the editor or proprietor having any knowledge of it, a paper now may be under different management from what it was at the time when the company was floated. The fullest investigation ought to be made into these charges, but they are so serious that there ought to be no risk of mistake in the matter."

THE LIBERAL PRESS AND THE WAR.

Mr. Massingham has resigned the editorial chair of the "Daily Chronicle." The reason for this step is, briefly, that the proprietors of the "Daily Chronicle" disagreed with their editor as to the policy to be pursued on the South African question, and exercised their right of giving him instructions which he feels unable to cary out. On the outbreak of the war the proprietors communicated with Mr. Massingham, expressing dissatisfaction with the tone and policy of the paper in regard to South Africa. Mr. Massingham then resigned his position, and his resignation was accepted. A week ago to-day he received a further communication requiring that all criticism of the policy of the Government in regard to South Africa should cease until after the war was over. To this Mr. Massingham replied that this was a position he could not accept, as it was inconsistent with his view that the war was an unjust one, and that daily criticism was essential in order that the views of the minority in the country should find expression, and that the settlement might be founded on justice and on the traditions of the Liberal Party. He also tendered his immediate resignation, which was accepted, and his association with the paper ceased forthwith. The other members of the "Chronicle" staff have also resigned, one of them being Mr. Harold Spender, that journal's parliamentary representative, and Liberal candidate at the recent bye-election at Bow and Bromley. The circumstance recalls the resignation of the "Pall Mall Gazette" staff when that journal passed into the hands of Mr. Astor and ceased to be a Liberal paper. The "Westminster Gazette" was the fruit of that journalistic secession, and to that paper Mr. Massingham has now written the following letter:—"May I, through your friendly columns, say a word in acknowledgment of the kind letters which I am receiving from every part of the country, and from every class, in such numbers as to make it impossible for me to reply individually, and written with a kind warmth which I take to have reference, not at all to a personality, but to a cause." By the way at the dinner given by the journalistic friends of the old "Pall Mall" staff on the occasion of their honourable action in refusing to remain on that paper after the change of proprietorship and policy one of the principal speakers was Sir Alfred Milner. Any little service Sir Alfred Milner then rendered Mr. E. T. Cook, the principal guest, has been very amply repaid by the thorough and even enthusiastic support given by the "Daily News" to the South African policy of the present High Commissioner. As your readers are aware Mr. Cook migrated from the office of the "Westminster Gazette" to the office of the "Daily News" on the retirement of Mr. Clayden, a prominent Liberal Forward. As I am writing information reaches me that Mr. W. M. Cook who though a Liberal Imperialist shares, I believe, Mr. Massingham's views with regard to the policy of the war, has severed his connection with the "Echo," of which he has been editor for some time past. Mr. Cook before he assumed control of the "Echo" was well known as the Secretary of the Eighty Club. Whether his resignation implies any change in the attitude of the "Echo" towards the war remains to be seen. At present the Section of the Liberal Party which agrees with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's views about the war rather than with those of Mr. Asquith, who is regarded by some as Lord Rosebery's mouth-piece, are almost worse off so far as the morning Press is concerned than they were when the fortunes of the Party were supposed to be in a parlous condition, about 20 years ago. There has for some time past been a talk of Messrs. Pearson starting a half-penny Liberal morning paper to be run on "Daily Mail" lines; but in view of the present state of public feeling and the extremely divided state of the Liberal Party in regard to the war they will probably think the present not the most opportune moment for launching their new project.

UNIVERSITY "SETTLEMENT" MEETING.

A largely-attended meeting of the friends of the Missionary Settlement for University women was held last week at Mr. Herbert Tritton's house in Queen's Gate Gardens, to welcome Miss Una Saunders of Somerville College, Oxford, and daughter of Mr. Saunders, Q.C., on her return from Bombay, and to speed on her way Miss Ruth Rouse of Girton College, Cambridge, who shortly joins the "settlers" now in Bombay. Both these ladies spoke with much earnestness and effect of the special work of the Settlement and succeeded in imparting to the assembly some of their own generous enthusiasm for the cause to which they have dedicated their lives. The meeting was also addressed by the chairman (Mr. Tritton), the Rev. E. A. Stuart, Vicar of St. Matthews, Bayswater, and Mr. H. M. Birdwood, late Member of Council, Bombay. The Bombay Settlement may be regarded as a practical manifestation of the keen interest taken in social and philanthropic work by the women students of British Universities and Colleges, —interest which was itself aroused in the first instance, by the establishment of Collegiate Settlements in the East End of London. In India and Ceylon an intercollegiate Christian Association for the benefit of Indian Christian students had already been formed some time ago; but the advantages of this institution are confined to men only. The object of the University settlement is to reach women students also, through the agency of Englishwomen in full sympathy with the student class and equipped intellectually and by whole-hearted devotion to missionary effort for the work they have in hand. The number of educated Indian women, destined to exercise an important influence on the home life of Indian Society, is now increasing; and it is in the interests of this class that this new departure in the field of missionary enterprise has been made. Perhaps it would be more correct to describe the project as a new phase of a departure which has already been made by the several Zenana Missions now established in India, and doing much good work in schools for girls, in hospitals and dispensaries attended by well-qualified lady-doctors, and in many Indian households. In pursuance of the scheme it is proposed to settle groups of women missionaries from our Universities in various educational centres in India, beginning at Bombay. The six ladies now forming the Bombay settlement represent the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London; one of them being a graduate in Arts and another in Music. Among the Vice-Presidents and Members of the Committee of the Settlement are Dr. H. M. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Sir William Muir, Principal of Edinburgh University, Miss Maitland, Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, Miss Welsh of Girton, Cambridge, the Rev. F. B. Mayer of Christ Church, Westminster, and Dr. H. C. G. Moule, of Ridley Hall, Cambridge.

The P. and O. Company's Pocket Book for 1900 is an immense advance on its predecessors. In 1888 this useful little publication first saw the light. It has grown and developed since, and this year's edition is a considerable advance on the former one. The information given to the public is corrected and brought up to date in every particular. The book forms a handy guide for travellers by any of the routes of the P. and O. steamers. There are eight excellent maps, twelve photographs of the chief ports of call or of the fine boats of the fleet. The notice of the career of the P. and O. Company is interesting, marching as it does with the progress of the commerce of the nation. An account of the ports *en route* round the world is well done, advising the traveller of the chief things that can be seen in a short stay at any place. A description of the Suez Canal in French by Le Comte Charles de Lesseps tells all one wants to know of that convenient waterway. Stanley Lane Poole describes Egypt in an interesting article. Sir Edwin Arnold has contributed "Notes for a Tour Through India." China is described by Sir Thomas Wade, and Japan by Henry W. Lucy. Mr. Hume Nisbet tells the tourist what he may see in a six months' voyage round the world. The tables of time, latitude and longitude, railway distances, sea distances and time required according to hourly knots (that fruitful source of weary heckling of ship's officers) temperatures, rainfall of different places, gold coinage table—in which by the way we see the value of the gold mohur of 15 rupees put at the unattainable sterling value of £1 9s. 21-2d. which alas! is not up to date—navies, merchant navies, and all the subjects likely to disturb the minds of sea-going passengers are adequately given. Flags of countries and flag signals fill three pages. The cover of the Pocket Book is in the tasteful fawn and gold which the Company adopt as the colours in the upholstering of their ships' cabins and saloons. No traveller by P. and O. should be without this Guide.

M. DELCASSE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SEARCH OF A FRENCH VESSEL BY AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR.

THE French Chamber on Nov. 24 reached the Foreign Office Estimates, whereupon M. de Montaigu complained that a French vessel had been searched seventy miles from the African coast by an English man-of-war.

M. Delcasse, after remarking that notice should have been given of this matter, for in external affairs neither form nor substance could be improvised, said:—This is the seventh or eighth incident of the kind in those waters. From the international standpoint a man-of-war is entitled, in time of peace, to ascertain the nationality of a merchant vessel, either by its flag or its papers. In time of war the belligerent is entitled to examine the bill of lading and the cargo. If an English cruiser has really visited a French vessel and examined the bill of lading, it has acted as a billigerent, and international law contains nothing to the contrary. As to the precise fact I have no information.

THE FAR EAST.

Referring to the policy of France in the Far East, M. Delcasse said:—The Government is first criticised respecting China. Now we can all the better speak of the facts, as by speedy and energetic action we have, by getting recognition of our right, put an end to incidents common, moreover, to all those who are installed on the Chinese coast. China is the order of the day, as Africa has been. People see there a, mine easier to work and more fruitful. The mania dates from the war between China and Japan. To avenge the loss of two of her citizens Germany one day lands at Kiao-chau, England immediately sets foot on Wei-hai-wei and Russia at Port Arthur. We cast our eyes on Kwan-chau-wan, and get the concession of it perhaps before taking the trouble to know it thoroughly.

Others are ready, it seems, to imitate such ardour. The essential thing is not to be outstripped. There is, it appears, national *amour propre* in being still hungry, even if sated, from the moment that others sit down to table. We have not to take umbrage at the initiative taken by the other Powers if it does not violate our rights. Germany's action is justifiable. It is evident that the development of its trade was all the more bound to make it feel the insufficiency of its naval machinery. Its vessels are, in fact, at the mercy of the foreigner for their revictualling and repairs, and a port at the extremity of this immense trade route of the Far East was for it an imperious necessity. As for us, if we are less well provided than England, whose foresight has strewn stations all along its trade routes, we have Bizerta, Obok and Saigon. It does not follow that the possession of a port in China is superfluous. It remains to consider whether this port is best suited to our interests. It is stated that there is a necessity for us to have a permanent force on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li to support the action of our Minister at Pekin. But if so it is more to the north that we should have settled, as the Germans and English have done, all the more so as Kwan-chau-wan, owing to the bar rendering access to it difficult for vessel, of any but slight tonnage can render us only a limited service. If I say this, which, moreover, is well known to everyone, it is because I hold that we should husband our resources for the efforts required by our vital interests. Is it worthy of serious men to say that another's action recessitates ours? And do you not think that our political action should, above all, be determined by the interest of France?

Now what does this interest command? When Germany took possession of Kiao-chau and England of Wei-hai-wei it was asked, 'And what about us? Are we to remain with empty hands?" But people forgot that on the Chinese frontier we were in possession of an entire empire, Indo-China, a region twice the size of France. Who would dare say that this empire has now its definitive boundaries? But does not simple good sense say that its possession should keep us from any temptation to conquests which would add to our burdens which are already so heavy? (Cheers.)

I know the arguments by which this madness for territorial aggrandisement is justified. It is said, "If only the Powers would declare that they are satisfied, but, just as in Africa they put forward the theory of the Hinterland, they are tracing zones of influence, so that the partition of China will soon be a *fait accompli*. This is possible, and even easy—on paper. (Cheers.) Let us admit, for a moment, the zone theory. What then would France have to claim? Evidently it is our Indo-Chinese Empire which gives the answer to this question, and this zone is the portion of China bordering upon Tonquin and including Yunnan, Kwang-si, and Kwang-tung. Unfortunately this zone is not intact. We are urged to conquer Yunnan without knowing whether the game is worth the candle. But it is forgotten that by clause 4 of the treaty of 1896 France and England have agreed not to seek in Yunnan any special advantages. And this situation becomes clear from the very position of Yunnan. For us, as for England, Yunnan is the most direct route towards Sze-chuan. It is settled, therefore, that this province should remain open to England as to us. As for Kwang-si it is the poorest region in China. It wants resources, but abounds in pirates. Such is the region which might constitute our zone. I do not think it is of a nature to justify the feverish impatience of certain newspapers.

The important thing for the security of our possessions is that no one should be able to settle on our frontiers. China has agreed to this, and our *role* consists in watching that this engagement be kept and that our interests be respected. This should be our concern, devoting ourselves, at the same time, to the protection of the economic interests established on other points of the Chinese Empire. (Cheers.) These interests are not slight, and I am happy to see our manufacturers and merchants beginning to look across the seas, for economic interests will become more and more abroad the basis of political action. The Chamber will learn, no doubt with pleasure, that in the exploitation of Chinese territory we have not remained behind the other nations. Out of 10,000 kilometres of railway concessions we have obtained 2,000, more than half of which are under constructions. Furthermore we have obtained for Frenchmen or French companies a great number of concessions of lead, petroleum, mercury, argentiferous lead, and sulphur mines. But it is to be desired that these Frenchmen and these French companies, so eager to ask for concessions, should not set their zeal cool when they have to be utilised, for there is always somebody ready to profit by such shortcomings. The majority of these enterprises are developed in regions other than those which, if the policy of zones of influence prevailed, might constitute the French zone. Is not this enough to caution us against the onerous vagaries of which I spoke just now, and to induce us, on the contrary, to keep China open to the free conflict of the intelligence and capital of the whole world?

I like to think that this market of 400,000 000 of human beings will not have completely dazzled those European producers who go thither to import their industries and manufactories, and that they will not forget that the Chinese intelligent, industrious, and sober, may one day be tempted to competition difficult for us to face. You see that, in spite of certain morose minds whose patriotism makes them everywhere see diminution of our influence. France nevertheless continues to cut an honourable figure in China, and that the Government has not been wanting in its task. I have said that we were installed at Kwan-chau-wan and one of these days the question will be submitted to Parliament. For our religious protectorate we have received the thanks of foreign Governments. Never has our action been exercised more energetically than this year. Every outrage, even if committed hundreds of leagues off, has been promptly repressed, thanks to the zeal of our representative and to our moral influence. I admit that there is no ground for exultation, which is always in bad taste, but it is well to show in their true light critics whose motives it is not for me to probe.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WAR.

On the subject of South Africa and the War M. Delcasse said:—

But it is especially Africa and the war which has broken out in the south which deserves our attention. One may regret that war, but it now seems superfluous to ask whether it could not have been avoided by timely concessions. Noble minds, invoking The Hague Conference claim our intervention, which, after the decisions of that conference would lose any unfriendly character. If it is a question of mediation, we have shown in the Spanish-American war what was our attitude. (M. Bernard: What was it at Fashoda?) I have not for a single instant deemed it proper to take that initiative, because one of the belligerents, the only one represented at The Hague, has not yet signed the Act of the Conference, and you know, moreover, that the Prime Minister has emphatically repelled any foreign intervention. I am aware that this does not deter those noble and reflecting minds who wish France to be very strong in Europe and at the same time to intervene at all points of the word, who affirm their sympathies for one of those peoples whose tenacity they applaud, but who are ready to profit by its defeat, which they predict with certainty. They affirm that if France, as compensation, does not obtain some aggrandisement, without indicating where, she will be only a geographical expression. They forget our Asiatic and African Empire, forming a territory eight or ten times as large as the mother country, and unassailable, thanks to the railways we are constructing, and which are the best and least costly agency of pacification.

To those minds which from the first have had their schemes into which they invite us to enter, subject to stoning us afterwards or accusing us of treason if we obey, I confine myself to saying this: "You summon the Government to act, but where? Specify your suggestions for the good of the country, for you have doubtless its interest in view. You do not think, I gladly believe, of embarrassing the Government, and holding up before the country illusions which might expose you to prompt and terrible reactions."

It is not on these models that the Government will regulate its conduct. It is aware of its duties, and it fulfils them. It knows that no event which takes place anywhere on the globe should leave it different but it holds that when those nearest the fire feel no necessity of throwing water on the fire, those further away should not display an intemperate zeal. When one thinks of what are our vital interests, when one considers our astonishing expansion and our Empires of Asia and Africa which have resulted therefrom, when one reflects that the French population no longer augments in number, and that consequently its power of absorption is no longer infinite, one reaches this conclusion—that for France the essential thing is less to seek fresh acquisitions of distant territories than to guarantee strongly what she has, to which over the approaches thereto, and to make the best out of what she possesses. (Cheers.) Such is the policy that the Government proposed last year to your prudence in appealing to the perspicacity of France. The Government has the sense that it has remained faithful to this policy. If you wish to persist in it, I know not what awful schemes it is insinuated we are to be menaced with. I cannot believe in these schemes, but what I am sure of is that, having put, and continuing to put, our rights out of harm's way, we can preserve our complete equanimity.

Where is now the nation capable af imposing its policy? On the morrow of its victories did not Germany feel the need of seeking alliances, and was not the Triple Alliance then founded? But as a natural counterpoise that league called for the association of two nations which to use even Prince Bismarck's expression, "whether because of their geographical situation or of their political aims," or, as I may be allowed to add because of a mutual and instictive sympathy, encounter no element of hostility, because they have nowhere essential interests necessarily conflicting. Let heedless or too clever men endeavour to cast doubts on the solidity of this alliance, I have but one thing to say. In the bonds, formed for their common welfare, which, far from being relaxed, have just been knit closer, and cannot but be multiplied, the two nations should see a guarantee of security for the present, and an effective means of preparing for the future. The Dual Alliance permits of the longest plans. To complete them is an affair of patience, continuity, and time.

The speech was warmly applauded and the Chamber adjourned.

THE SIEGE TRAIN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ITS ARMAMENT, EQUIPMENT, AND OBJECTIVE.

THE last occasion on which our War Office was called upon to organise a siege train for operations against a civilised enemy was at the outbreak of the Crimean War; and the preparations for siege contingencies, included in the expedition which sailed from Varna, comprised eight companies of Royal Artillery, with sixty-five guns and mortars. This was the train which, augmented by a naval brigade with fifty ship's-guns, commenced the siege of Sebastopol at a range of 1,500 yards. The opening stages of the bombardment, however, proved such an utter failure that a large number of heavier pieces were requisitioned from home; and in the meantime the Russian batteries increased enormously in strength. Consequently the delay proved fatal to a speedy termination of the siege, which finally endured for 327 days of regular bombardment, and necessitated the use of 806 pieces by the allies. The British siege train alone grew from 65 to 401 cannon and mortars, which expended 1,500,000 rounds, or at the rate of 1,000 tons of ammunition per day.

THE ARMAMENT AND THE FORCE.

A siege train for our army in South Africa is now, after an interval of forty-five years, mobilising at Devonport, Woolwich Arsenal supplying the armament. The latter is to consist of 30 Howitzers—14 of 6-inch calibre, 8 of 5-inch calibre, and 8 of 4-inch calibre; while the force composing the trains will number 52 officers and 1,104 non-commissioned officers and men. Before describing the ordnance, however, it will be as well to devote a few lines to explaining the erstwhile difference between mortars and howitzers, concerning which considerable confusion appears to exist. Strictly speaking, both mortars and howitzers are short cannon for throwing shells, usually fired at an angle of from 35 to 45 degrees, called "high-angle fire," in contradistinction to the fire of long cannon usually made at a low angle. Mortars were invited by the Dutch artillerists of the sixteenth century, and till comparatively recently adhered closely to the original pattern. But mortars were cumbersome things, and could only be used at a siege, for their great weight and style of mounting prevented them from accompanying an army in the field. Therefore, in order to bring high-angle fire into play during a pitched battle howitzers, or light mortars mounted upon field carriages, were developed from the mortar. In the war of 1870 the Germans first made use of rifled mortars, throwing elongated projectiles, and from that date the term mortar fell into disuse, for the improved weapons were called rifled howitzers. Accordingly at the present day, when all ordnance is rifled, and the majority of it breechloading also, mortars have ceased to exist; that is to say, all high-angle fire guns are termed howitzers, whatever their weight, calibre, or method of mounting.

OUR SIEGE TRAIN HOWITZERS.

The 6-inch howitzer is a breechloading piece, 30 cwt., in weight and ninety-four inches in length. Projections on the sides of the jacket from guides for the howitzer in the cradle of the carriage; the piece is therefore without trunnions. A breech ring is shrunk over the jacket, to which the pistonrods of the buffers of the mounting are attached. The travelling siege carriage is constructed of steel, and when mounted on wheels without the top carriage, permits of a maximum elevation of 35deg. For elevations beyond—that is, up to 70deg.—The wheels are removed and the top carriage fixed, a bed being thus formed. When so used, the carriage is secured by a pivot plug to the pivot plate of the doubledecked platform on which it is fired. The cradle in which the howitzer recoils is fitted with hydraulic buffers to restore the piece to its firing position. When the carriage is used with wheels, an anchoring buffer is attached to the axletree arms and connected with the radial arm of the pivot plate of the double decked platform. Travelling carriages of similar construction, but on a smaller scale, are supplied for the use of the 5-inch and 4-inch howitzers. The 6-inch howitzer throws a forged steel Lyddite-charged projectile, weighing 118½lb., at a muzzle velocity of 779ft. a second.

THE 5-INCH AND 4-INCH HOWITZERS.

The 5-inch breechloading howitzer, so far as construction is concerned, differs only in calibre from its 6-inch brother. It weighs 9 cwt., and is forty-nine inches in length. The projectile thrown weighs 50lb., and the muzzle velocity amounts to 782ft. per second. Quite recently the 5-inch howitzer has been mounted upon a special field carriage and issued to some of our field, or, as they are termed, field howitzer batteries. It will be remembered that these did great execution at Omdurman with their Lyddite shells, and some of them have already been despatched to the seat of war. The 4-inch howitzer is a rifled muzzleloading piece of so-called "jointed" construction. It weighs 600lb., and is fifty-seven inches in length. The projectile thrown weighs 20lb., and the muzzle velocity is 835ft. per second. The authorities consider the 4-inch weapon rather obsolete, and it is their intention to convert it into a breechloading piece of increased power as soon as circumstances permit. In the meantime, however, exigencies compel its being included in the siege train now mobilising. Modern howitzers, it may be added, though firing into the air so to speak, possess the greatest accuracy, and have a long range. It is also the intention of the authorities to supplement these military pieces proper with some of the heavy quickfiring naval guns, out owing to the difficulty being experienced in equipping the latter with land service carriages no trust worthy information in this direction is yet forth coming.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE TRAIN.

How will the siege train be employed? The classification of this artillery unit naturally suggests that in the final stage of the war the siege train will play an important role in the subjugation of the forts round Pretoria and Johannesburg. These are certain to be no easy nuts to crack, for upwards of a quarter of a million is said to have been spent on the former, and each is equipped with the most up-to-date armament in the matter of heavy and quick-firing guns of position. Again, there must be several passes on the Transvaal frontier—Laing's Nek, for instance—which have been converted into entrenched positions of great strength. To carry these, with out fearful loss of life, the fire of field artillery would be of little avail, and the assult can be efficiently prepared for only by a searching indirect fire from the howitzers composing the train.

A GENEROUS TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

Compared with the large number of pieces necessitated in the siege of Sebastopol, our South African siege train may appear to be rather a puny affair. It should be remembered, however, that since then the range and accuracy of artillery and the destructive properties of projectiles have been improved out of all resemblance. The modern axiom is to the effect that it is more advantageous to keep a few good pieces, well and effectually served, continuously in action than a greater number, which might from time to time have to cease firing for want of ammunition, and that a small and heavy siege train will do far more good than a light and numerous one. Finally, no siege train ought to leave this country unless accompanied by a generous transport equipment, including horses, waggons, forges and repairing plant. The want of such is the greatest difficulty of a siege, and must paralyse the operations of the train.—*Daily Graphic.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·139	Calm	1	70·6	41·2	74	...	0·00	−0·27
Sirsa	30·148	N W	2	74·2	42·1	56	...	0·00	−0·18
Delhi	30·102	W	5	72·7	47·6	45	...	0·00	−0·25
Agra	30·099	NW	5	77·0	40·4	49	..	0·00	−0·14
Cawnpore	30·089	WSW	2	79·2	48·0	55	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	30·080	WNW	6	79·2	48·9	57	...	0·00	−0·41
Jhansi	30·122	Calm	2	78·6	57·2	44	...	0·00	−0·22
Jacobabad	30·113	Calm	2	76·4	44·5	61	...	0·00	−0·24
Karachi	30·046	NE	4	84·4	58·2	41	...	0·18	+0·02
Jeypore	30·138	NNE	3	79·2	52·0	43	..	0·01	−0·29
Ajmere	30·183	Calm	2	76·9	48·3	50	...	0·00	−0·28
Deesa	30·042	NE	9	90·1	61·0	39	...	0·00	−0·16
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·052	ENE	8	87·3	59·7	72	...	0·01	−0·08
Jamnagar	30·009	NE	10	86·5	59.3	33	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·990	Calm	5	90·9	61·4	34	...	0·00	−0·38
Bhownagar Para	29·989	W	5	91·6	58·7	40	...	0·01	..
Veraval	29·958	NE	6	82·0	64·3	45	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·135	E	8	83·0	56·6	38	...	0·01	−0·21
Indore	30·084	Calm	0	85·2	54·1	50	...	0·00	−0·52
Saugor	30·111	E	4	81·2	57·1	35	...	0·00	−1·02
Jubulpore	30·103	Calm	1	83·9	50·4	65	...	0·00	−0·76
Hoshangabad	30·124	Calm	1	85·2	55·3	67	...	0·00	−10·5
Khandwa	30·083	ENE	3	90·7	61·6	38	...	0·00	−0·75
Raipur	30·048	WSW	1	83·3	56·8	47	...	0·00	−0·68
Nagpur	30·077	Calm	4	86·8	54.2	49	...	0·00	−1·27
Amraoti	30·073	SE	5	88·2	60·8	48	...	0·00	−0·95
Akola	30·056	Calm	5	90·5	58·0	46	...	0·00	−1·23
Surat	29·979	SE	4	85·2	62·0	41	...	0·00	−0·18
Malegaon	30·078	WNW	3	89·4	53·0	35	...	0·01	−0·67
Bombay	29·987	ENE	8	89·0	71·2	74	...	0·00	−0·67
Poona	30·085	WNW	7	88·2	52·9	32	...	0·00	−1·46
Ahmednagar	30·090	Calm	2	86·4	47·4	36	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	E	9	85·8	58·4	24	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·045	SE	11	89·2	59·1	37	...	0·00	−1·57
Ratnagiri	29·973	E	4	99·8	67·9	55	...	0·00	−0·50
Belgaum	29·985	ESE	17	81·3	58·9	46	...	0·00	−2·15
Goa	29·997	E	8	86·5	69·4	61	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·954	E	8	88·5	63·6	73	...	0·08	−2·56
Mangalore	29·931	ESE	2	86·3	68·4	61	...	0·03	−3·31
Calicut	29·927	E	5	86·2	67·5	75	...	0·11	−5·74
Cochin	29·927	NNE	..	87·0	69·7	68	...	1·90	−6·32
Bangalore	30·020	ENE	12	81·7	54·9	83	...	0·24	−3·72
Secunderabad	30·032	E	4	85·1	56·2	54	...	...	−1·91
Masulipatam	30·013	N	9	86·5	63·7	70	...	...	−7·87
Bellary	30·036	SE	4	84·2	59·1	57	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	30·003	ESE	L	89·0	62·4	78	...	0·45	−5·13
Madras	29·972	NE	9	86·0	69·0	67	...	1·79	−15·41
Coimbatore	29·988	E	2	85·4	60·6	84	...	0·37	−1·08
Trichinopoly	29·961	Calm	3	87·0	65·9	75	...	1·75	−5·37
Negapatam	29·927	N	24	82·5	73·9	66	...	11·85	−11·70
Colombo	29·888	NNE	15	90·0	74·0	84	...	9·49	−8·08
Aden	29·976	E	16	80·3	75·9	62	...	00·0	−0·50

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a single brisk rise at Amraoti the pressure changes have been small and irregular. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Colombo and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum remains unchanged, the day temperature being generally in excess of normal in all districts except on the Malabar Coast and the night temperature above normal in many places, except in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Poona and Karwar, where it is more or less in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat and the lowest 41° at Lahore.

Humidity charges are unimportant and the skies are locally clouded at Amraoti, Jacobabad, Khandwa, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bellary, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is generally fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, DEC. 18.

Monday's borometrical observations show that the pressure has been steady, or has risen by small amounts over the whole of the Indian region. Skies continue to be thickly cloudier in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and cloud is extending in the Punjab. Quetta has received a light fall of rain slightly exceeding one-tenth of an inch and Minim reports a very light fall of snow. The mean temperature continues in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and is normal or in excess in all other provinces, the largest excess averaging from five to seven degrees occurs in Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar. Night temperature is in defect in Bengal, Assam, Orissa, West Coast of Madras, the Deccan, South India, and the Madras Coast. Weather continues slightly disturbed in Kashmir, but is improving in Baluchistan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

General Remarks.—Weather alternately fine and cloudy during the week; nights and mornings cool, but the days are rather warm. No rain or dew. Standing crops continue to suffer from absence of moisture. Harvesting of autumn crops almost completed. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, Bhandara, and Sambalpur. Cotton picking in progress in Seoni, completed in Nagpur. Winter crops are in bad condition, except in a few good tracts in the northern and Satpura districts, where they are still fair. The recent cloudy weather has much damaged linseed in the Nagpur district. Ringni juar is still doing well. Rain is urgently needed throughout the Province. Employment for agricultural labour is daily decreasing, and distress is rapidly spreading. Number on Relief-works—men 175,617, women 191,904, and children 82,115; unclassed—162,851; total—612,487, including 52,141 persons on grass-cutting works, 205,443 on village works and 16,720 on weaver relief, Gratuitous relief, dependants—men 201, women 71 and children 42,897; unclassed—3,433; total—46,602. Poor-houses—men 88, women 35 and children 28; total—151. Kitchens—men 843, women 697 and children 49,124; unclassed—14,101; total—64,765.

Otherwise relieved—men 9,323, women 23,786 and children 17,491, unclassed—83,155; total—187,755. Total on gratuitous relief—299,273. Total on all forms of relief—911,760. Scarcity of fodder and water is intensifying in the Satpura districts and the Nagpur country. Cattle disease exists in six districts. Prices have appreciably eased in Narsinghpur, elsewhere there have been local fluctuations according to the extent of imports. The cheapest prices are—wheat 11 1-2, gram 14, rice 13 and juar 13 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 7 1-2, gram 9, rice 7 1-2 and juar 9 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ANNAM.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s.s. Annam, sailing for Marseilles etc., to-day at 10 a.m.:—

Capt and Mrs Wood	Mr Muller
Rev Father Jean	Mr Philippe
Lt Col C J McCartie	Mr d'Hespel
Lt Col F A Maisey	Lt Levenish
Mr J B Hoar	Mr Reculoux
Mr Seaman	Mr Dublest
Mr S R Handey	Mr Mielvagne
Mr and Mrs Newhold and 2 children	Mr Poineslet
	Mr Allonard
Mr Tinckom	Mr Debey
Mr J Cezarrat	Mr and Mrs Gordon
Mr Gonsalves	Mr Marteville
Mrs F C Murray	Mr Boodin
Mrs M Clay infant and nurse	Mr and Mrs Berenguier
Mr Ubrick Odin	Miss Pagnell
Mr Butler	Mr F Dupart
Mrs Rantine	Capt Moberly
Mrs A V Davidson	Mr Machard
Mr H V Cusuber	3 deck passengers
Mr H Meriki	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

Testamentary Suits.

11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Dewkavahu—Thakurdas D and C.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowji Dharamsey vs Nemohand Narronji and others—Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.

24-99—Little and Co—Raliatbai and others vs Valji Ratansi—In person.

25-99—B V N Kirtikar—Dharmajee Sunravjee Nakwa vs Bhoodoobai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

26-99—K J Mantri—Bhawanishanker Wasudew Pathak vs Martand Purshotum Joshi—In person.

27-99—Muljee and R—Thakor Damjee Bhimjee and others vs Govindjee Bhowanjee—Trabjee and Co.

29-99—Edgelow G and W—Jamnabai widow and others vs Bai Ujani widow.—In person.

30-99—Chitnis M and M—Karsondas Ghellabhai vs Dulubram Sambumal Desai—Smethram B and N.

31-99—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee vs Mootee Wagjee—Wadia and G.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

540-99—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

23-99—In person—Yakobethbai widow vs Bathebabai widow—Daphtary and F.

32-99—Manshuklal D and J—Bhicajee vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner—Pestonjee R and K.

Edgelow, G and W In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the Ripon Printing Press Company, Limited—Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat Petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing the dispesal.

Short Causes.

230-99—K D Shroff—Kharsedjee Dhunjeesha Shroff and others vs Assabai and others.

353-99—Payne G and S—Purumsukdas Bekamchund and another vs Narrondas Ootamchand Rathi.

356-99—Chitins M and M—Sabapatty Chettyan and others vs Rahimtoola Jalaludin and others—Ardeshir H and D.

489-99—In person—Doombam Abaram vs Peerbhoy Mustafa.

542-99—K J Mantri—Sheobha Ganlal Sittaram and others vs Haridas Hanoomandas.

619-99—Framjee D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Abdulali Karimjee.

658-99—Dikshit and D—Datta Vinayek Gokle vs Dami Janbai—Roughton and B.

675-99—Framjee and D—Mahomed Abdul Wahab vs Fohd Abdier Rehman.

676-99—Payne J and S Co—Parshotumdas Hurgovandas and another vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor.

688-99—Chitnis M and M—Lakhamsey Nappoo and others vs Malsi Vidha.

690-99—Thakurdrs D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood vs Goolam Ali Mahomed Sajun—R P Bharucha.

726-99—Smetham B and M—Johann Smith and others vs Hemchand Mulchand.

745-99—Ardesher H and D—Merwanjee Cooverjee vs Nowroji Nusserwanjee Thoothee—Captain Vaidya.

For Investigation of Pauperism

63-99—In person—Valoobai Widow and another vs Ramjee Ghumajee others—J C Cama.

64-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Rassoobai widow vs Zoolekhabai,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

168-97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tallakchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

384-99—Little and Co—Sakerbai and another vs Vullubdas Jamnadas and others—Mansuklal D and J.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

SLEEP WHEN WORK IS DONE.

DURING the late summer (1896) I passed several weeks in a foreign city nearly 700 miles farther south than London. We had about ten days intense heat, and for six nights, when it was worst, I do not think I slept as many hours altogether. The resulting nervous collapse was simply awful. My brain reeled, I could neither understand nor do anything rightly. I walked, as the good Book says, "in a vain show." What a blessed thing is sleep; how destructive, how killing to lose it.

In healthy sleep the nervous system is inactive—more especially that of the brain and spinal cord. The body lies quiet, the muscles relaxed, the pulse slower than when we are awake, and the breathing less frequent but deeper. Then nature—wise keeper of the House of Life—proceeds to renew the energies expended through the day. To miss this renewal, even in part, is to tread the edge of insanity and look into the mouth of death.

"Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more; Macbeth doth murder sleep!'" So said Macbeth himself; but there is a power which murders more sleep than ever did Duncan's assassin; and to *that* Mrs. Beattie alludes when she says of her daughter, "*She got no sleep.*"

"In May, 1891," writes the lady, "my daughter Letitia fell into a low, weak condition, and could not get up her strength. She had no appetite, and what little food she took gave her great pain at the chest and side. She *got no sleep at night*, and became very nervous and low-spirited.

"As time passed by she grew weaker and more feeble, and we thought she would never get better. A doctor attended her, but none of his medicines seemed to suit her case, and for two years she continued to suffer.

"One day she read in a book about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and what it had done for others. She got a bottle from Mr. Nicholls, chemist, Donegal Place, and after taking it began to improve, being able to eat, and her food agreeing with her. After having used this medicine a short time she was strong and well as ever, and has since been in good health. For a long time I myself suffered from weakness and indigestion, and seeing what good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done, I took it and was completely restored to sound health. You may use this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Beattie, 23, Trinity Square, Belfast, August 14th, 1896."

"In the early part of 1894," writes another, "I began to suffer from indigestion. I had a poor appetite, and all food gave me pain at my chest and a gnawing feeling at the stomach. No matter how light the food I took I had pain and sick headache.

"For over a year I was tormented like this, when Mr. John Weir, living in this place, told me how he had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. I did so, and soon all pain left me, and I have since enjoyed good health. I know many persons residing in this district who have been benefited by taking the same medicine. Often in my shop I hear persons say what it has done for them. You are at liberty to publish this letter. (Signed) Alexr. Wilson, General Merchant, Castlewellan, Newcastle, Co. Down, Ireland, Aug. 15th, 1896."

Indigestion or dyspepsia destroys the power to sleep by starving, and thus weakening, the nervous system. Indeed the whole body starves, and is thrown into profound disorder. Food may be taken into the stomach, but, as people constantly say, "It does no good." No; but in a sense it does harm. Fermented, soured, undigested it develops poisons which act upon the system somewhat as a pestilence does upon a community. Flesh is lost, strength gives way to trembling weakness, courage is supplanted by fear, and life is dreary and desolate. That Mother Seigel's Syrup should be able to cure a disease so common and so terrible is reason for gratitude to us all. For the healthy—work and sleep.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·909
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		68·8
Dew Point		63·3
Relative humidity of Air		607
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·2
General Directions of wind*		NE, ENE, E,ENE,WNW,NW,N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	195

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Claverdon, 2,085 tons, Captain F W Parker, sailed yesterday for Atago in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain R Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Wagner, 2,207 tons, Captain G Gibson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden 9th December in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ouda, 3,110 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 5th December with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain L J Fraser, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 4th December with a general cargo and coal.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 892 tons, Captain Klez, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 2nd October, with a general cargo Mr Histries Mr Martello and 60 deck.

THE s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 5th December, with a general cargo sugar and 6 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain C Bohwack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 25th November via Mombassa and Murmugoa, with a general cargo, 13 cabin and 413 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail steam-ship Company's s s Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama 14th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt and Mrs J Efford, Mrs C Efford, and child, Mrs Takamechi Mr D Tokobatake, and 34 deck. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain W H Hill arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, 5th December via Colombo, with a cargo of rice and Messrs Eduljee Byramjee as passengers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather up to the 10th December then strong N-E wind, and high sea for two days, again on the 12th and 13th off Gulf of Manar had strong wind and high sea.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	N F	...	F Muir & Co
L	Indravati	514	Adum	Karachi	19-12	Shprd & Co
M	Arethusa sp	1198	Wilson	Calcutta	...	W & A G & Co
O	Wagner	2206	Gibson	London	30-12	Bombay Co
Q	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	...	M M & Co
			30 ton Crane.			
O	Muttra	2985	Macintyre	...	...	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Brahmani	521	Cassum	Mangalore	22-12	Shprd & Co
Sabarmati	521	Fakeera	M'Goa	18-12	Do
Ponani	552	Fakir	Bhavnagar	19-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	R Rubattino	3041	Saporite	Genoa	5-1	F Baldovino
2	Muke Maru	3312	Kawamoru	Japan	28-12	N Y Kaisha
3	Claverdon	2085	Parker	Australia	18-12	W&A G&Co
5	Valetta	2948	Tillard	China	20-12	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3035	Jephson	Aden	6-1-1900	P & O Co
7	Shannon	2380	Wibner	Aden	23-12	P & O Co
9	Lindula	2180	Steuart	Madras	22-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	19-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Naderi	1163	Hansen	Singapore	23-12	B&P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 18.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej	...	Weston	...	...	P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen	...	...	Bombay Co
Booldana	2143	Creft	...	...	M M & Co
Bengo	462	...	...	...	Portuguese Gun Boat
Chusan	2532	Street	...	...	P & O Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjuard	...	...	R S & Co
Uganda	3450	Black	...	...	M M & Co
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta	...	F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing	...	Lambert	...	...	Royal Navy
Investigator	...	Heming	...	...	R I M S
H M S Raccon	...	Hewet	...	...	Royal Navy
P Stewart	...	Tindall	...	...	I G T S
Nairung	2011	Bullock	...	...	T Morrison and Co
H M S Pomone	...	Simons	...	...	Royal Navy
Chupra	1436	Cruess	...	...	M M & Co
Patiala	1929	Phillips	...	...	M M & Co
Dalhousie	...	Warden	...	...	I Marine

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, Nov 27
	Bombay s	Fraser	Calcutta, Dec 4
	Ouda s	Gray	Calcutta, Dec 5
	Glen of Airlie s	Jarvis	London, Nov 11
18	Safari s	Klez	Zanzibar, Dec 2
	Trieste s	Mitis	Trieste, Nov 24
	Culna s	Hill	Akyab, Dec 5
	Annam s	Coispellier	Shanghai, Nov 28
	Oolobaria s	Sheldrick	Mauritius, Dec 5
	Sultan s	Bohwack	Zanzibar, Nov 25

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Claverdon s	Parker	Otago

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Patiala, Phillips, for Rangoon
" Annam, Coispellier, for Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Valetta, for China
" Wagner, for Liverpool, London, &c
" Trieste, for China, &c
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c
" Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LONDON.

Wagner s—55 cwt fishmaws, Hassum Alloo Mahomed; 13 cwts buffalo horns, Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola; 41 cwt deer horns, H O H Hassum; 18 cwt beeswax, Karmali B Sajun; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 42 bales hides, Meejee Mahomed and Co; 18 bales hides Esmail Sewjee; 24 bales hides Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola; 65 cwt olibanum, J Sajpol; 200 cwt coir yarn, Corji Dharsi and Co: 376 cwt dried manure K D Framjee; 6,000 bonemeal Mooljee Jamall; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Wagner s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed, 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 824 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,002 cwt rapeseed Owen and Ockell; 46 bales cotton fly. 79 bales cotton dropping, Wagjee Hurridas; 17,194 cwt teelseed, 8,000 cwt castor seed, 499 cwt myrabollams, Rall Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 2,000 cwt mowraseed E D Sassonn and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th December, 1899.

1. Capt T W Cuffe having proceeded on leave for six weeks Lieut G W Moir will take Command of the Corps during his absence.

2. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School this morning (Tuesday), at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill Order.

3. There will be Drill on the Varsova Sands for the Bandora Detachment this morning (Tuesday) the 19th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Drill order.

4. Promotions:—Lce Corpls G Service, T L Roberts, J F Rome and Trooper. H E E Procter to be Corporals from this date to complete establishment. Troopers F R Hill A Smith and due Inglis to be Lance Corpls to Complete establishment.

5. Mr William Guise Tucker and David Sassoon having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to A Troop.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th December, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Thursday morning next the 21st instant, at 6-45 a.m., at Sir Richard Temple's Statue near the Oval, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th December, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—No. 1 Co (Town Hall Compound) To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10 in R M L Gun Drill.

No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters) To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10 in R M L Gun Drill.

2. There will be class Firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—No. 681 Gr A E Rogers No 3 subdivision No 1 Company; No 682 Gr J M Sawle No 1 subdivision No 1 Company; No 683 Gr H McDyason No 2 subdivision No 4 Company; No 684 Gr G W Snow No 2 subdivision Company.

4. The following members of the Regimental Entertainments Committee are informed that a meeting will be held at the Corps Club on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Captain H A H Payne, Sergeants D A Gender, J J Marsland, H O Coates, W F Yarsborsh and W Harvey. Corporal H G Hyde. Gunners B Defrece, F S Dove, W Smarden, A Benniston and R Wood.

5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corporal from this day's date Gr S Curry.

The following member has been transferred from No 2 to No 1 Company and Posted to No 4 subdivision.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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WILL PROTECT YOU DURING THE MONSOON

Against Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

WHY POISON YOUR SYSTEM?

With such dangerous drugs as Quinine, Mercury, Antipyrine, and Opium, when you can be absolutely certain of a cure with a few doses of Munyon's harmless little pellets. If you are exposed to bad weather, carry a Rupee vial of Munyon's Cold Cure in your pocket, take an occasional dose, and you can prevent the onset of a cold or influenza. At the same time, this simple precaution may save you from coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which have their beginning in a cold.

Munyon's COLD CURE will positively break up any form of a cold or influenza inside of twenty-four hours. Old colds, new colds, and obstinate colds cured in a few hours. Price One Rupee. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure.

Munyon's COUGH CURE stops coughs, cures all bronchial troubles, and allays soreness and pain in the chest from lung diseases. Price One Rupee.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company put up a separate cure for nearly every disease. At all chemists, mostly ONE RUPEE. "Guide to Health" free.

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

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[Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting and suggestive paper on the adaptation of the cycle to its rider was recently contributed to the Cycle Engineers' Institute at Birmingham by Mr. R. E. Crompton, the well-known engineer, and Mr. C. Crompton. After describing a number of principles and improvements available in fitting the cycle to the motor powers of the rider, the authors draw attention to the importance of the brain and nervous system in cycling, and express the opinion that most of the energy of the human body considered as a motor passes through the brain and the tissues of the nerves to energise the muscles.

Writers on this subject have considered the human or animal motor as a heat engine, and all its useful energy obtained by corresponding chemical work done on the muscles. Messrs. Crompton believe that the greater part of the "energy-yielding processes go on within the brain itself or in the nervous system directly connected with the brain." Many facts observed by athletes and cyclists in performing feats of endurance show that nourishment of the brain and nerves rather than repair of muscular waste is to be sought, and that certain foods and drinks have to be avoided on account of their producing temporary slackness, or, as they think, on account of their preventing the brain from effectively energising the muscles.

M. Moissan, the well-known French chemist, found recently that hydrofluoric acid, dried by passing over phosphoric anhydride, did not attack glass. It was in fact transformed into oxyfluoride of phosphorus, and he now finds that dry hydrofluoric acid does attack glass at ordinary temperatures. The gas fluor, however, when pure does not attack glass at ordinary temperatures. Tubes not well cleaned are attacked by it for the gas forms fluorhydric acid with the organic matter.

Mr. E. O. Hovey, in the "Bulletin of the United States Museum," describes the process of Dr. Lo Bianco, of the Naples Zoological Station, in preserving marine animals for exhibition and study. The specimens are very fine, and one secret is that they are properly caught, another that for the most part they are alive before the work of preservation begins. Different species require different procedures, and alcohol is preferred to formalin as a preservative. Formalin is useful for temporary preservation.

In the "British Medical Journal" it is reported that a serious case of snake-bite has been cured by Calmette's contivenene serum. The victim, a boy, was to all intents and purposes dead, but came round, proving that it is never too late to try the serum, which will keep in all climates for almost an indefinite period.

Although the Leonids, like other "star" performers, have disappointed the spectators on this occasion, they will perhaps put in an appearance next, or the following year. It takes from one to three years for the swarm to pass the point where it crosses the orbit of the earth, and in November, 1900 or 1901 we may traverse a thick part. Mr. Denning has reported that the earth recently cut across a thin part of the stream in advance of the denser part which caused so many meteors in 1833.

After pointing out the importance of search-lights for the army in South Africa, and how the balloon at Ladysmith has probably saved the situation by observing where the enemy massed, and with the help of a telephone and maps, divided into numbered squares, enabling the besieged to fire upon them, "Nature" asks its old question: Why there is no scientific committee to advise Government in such matters.

Professor Gerland, a German, suggests the formation of an International Seismographical Society for the study of earthquakes everywhere. He proposes that it shall hold its general meeting along with the International Congress of Geography.

The Old Red Sandstone rocks of Shetland abound in fossil remains of plants, but no fossil fishes of the kind occurring in such rocks elsewhere in Scotland had been found, until Mr. J. S. Flett, of Edinburgh University, obtained fish remains from the flagstones of Brisay, near Lerwick. Among these Dr. R. H. Traquari, F. R. S., recognises an asterolepsis and a holonema, a fish new to Britain, but occurring in the Cheming (Upper Devonian) of North America. Mr. Flett thinks the rocks are intermediate between the Old Red of Elgin or of Moray and the John o' Groat's beds.

Herr Fomm (Wiedemann's Annalen) produces pictures of the sections of different kinds of wood by means of electricity. The section is covered with tinfoil on one side and bromide paper on the other; the film being next the wood. A metal point charged negatively by an influence machine is fixed at a distance of five centimetres from the paper, and electricity of the point produces a good impression of the wood in about half a minute.

Herr Lode, of Innsbruck, in the "Hygienische Rundschau," states that water can be completely sterilised by means of dry chloride of lime, 0.15 gramme per litre. The chloride is first rubbed into a grout with a little water, and the rest of the water added while stirring. A certain quantity of hydrochloric acid is then added, and in half-an-hour the water has cleared. Then 0.3 gramme of sodium sulphite per litre is added to complete the process, which is inexpensive.

The "Daily News" has lent its columns to a "missing word" competition of a useful sort, namely, a word for "wireless telegraph." Strange and fearful lingual monsters have, as usual, been suggested, but one or two, such as "ethergraph" and "ethergram," are passible, but not likely to catch on. The generic term is "telegraph" (or far writer); specific terms, "submarine," "subterranean" (or underground), and "aerial" (or overhead) telegraph for the different kinds of line wire (or conductor). "Telegram" is the message, but "cable" or "wire" are colloquial. To correspond with these existing terms we might say "ethereal," "etheric," or simply "ether" telegraph, but why introduce a new word "ethergraph" for a new variety of the electric telegraph. Had the wireless telegraph been a new discovery altogether like Rontgen's radiography, a new word had been necessary. As it is we require an adjective to qualify the word telegraph. For common talk an "ether" might do as well as a "wire" or a "cable." "Cablegram" is hardly a success, and we are afraid "ethergram" would fare as badly.

Sir William Dawson, Principal of M'Gill University, Montreal, the most eminent Canadian geologist, who died recently, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820, educated at Edinburgh University, where he studied geology under Professor Jameson. With Sir Charles Lyell in 1852 he discovered the fossil of an air-breathing reptile, the Dendrerpeton in the erect trunk of a Sigillaria of the coal measures of Nova Scotia. In 1855 he published "Arcadian Geology," and 1864 he announced the discovery of the "Eozoon Canadense," a fossil foraminifer of the Laurentiom strata of Canada which he regarded as the earliest known organism, but most geologists now regard it as a mineral structure. He also wrote on the geology of Egypt and Syria, the plants and animals of Scripture, fossil men, and so on. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and president of the British Association in 1886. His son, Dr. Dawson, is director of the Canadian Geological Survey.

Vive le boxe! Boxing is to take a first place among sporting events arranged to be held in connection with the Exhibition next year. An extensive programme of contests and championships, with substantial prizes attached, has been drawn up by the responsible committee. According to this, English and French boxing will be equally favoured. In English boxing the proposed events include six series of contests for amateur and professional heavy, light and medium weights, with three prizes of £200, £100, and of £40 attached to each.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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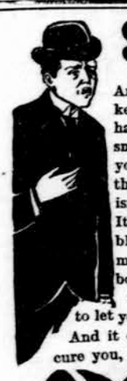
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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
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CARBOLIC SOAP.
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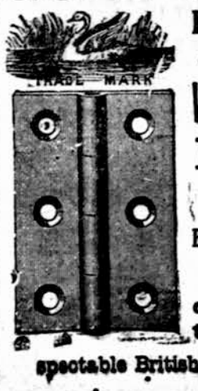
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is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives La Grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.
In Large and Small Bottles.
A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
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60	25	12	5

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I can never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ...Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ...Per lb.	1 0
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS ...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000
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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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VERTICAL.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.
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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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